The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,268.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JUNE 29, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance.... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance { delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0 / including postage..... „ 72 0
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First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences, Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship Oriental, 1,481 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander C. Day, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 6th July, at noon.

	July.		July.
Leave Bombay	6	Leave Madras	18
„ Carwar	8	„ Cocanada	20
„ Nare Xel	10	„ Vizagapatam	21
„ Tellicherry	12	„ Bimlipatam	22
„ Cochin	13	„ Coringa	23
„ Galle	14	„ False Point	24
„ Negapatam	15	Arrives Calcutta	25
„ Pondicherry	16		

During the S. W. Monsoon, viz., from the beginning of June to end of August, the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin; but passengers for those ports and the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to Calicut on the Madras Railway.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Waterthanning carriers and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Sohar Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

The steamship Euphrates, 650 tons, 120 H. P., Commander C. G. Sharp will be despatched on Saturday, the 10th July, at 4 P.M.

Up.	July.	Down.	July.
Leave Bombay	10	Leave Bussorah	30
„ Kurrachee	14	„ Fao	30
„ Gwadur	15		August.
„ Muscat	18	„ Bushire	5
„ Sohar Abbas	20	„ Linga	5
„ Linga	21	„ Bunder Abbas	7
„ Bushire	24	„ Muscat	10
„ Fao	25	„ Gwadur	11
Arrive Bussorah	26	„ Kurrachee	14
		Arrive Bombay	17

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, and in connection with the above, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee, every Saturday, at 4 P. M.

The steam-ship Martaban, 515 tons, 110 H. P., Commander W. Gibbons, will be despatched on Saturday, the 3rd July, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE fine Iron Ship "Hartfell," 1,224 tons, is now ready to receive Cargo and will have quick despatch. For Freight, apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co., Agents.

23rd June, 1869.

REDUCED FARES OVERLAND.

During the Monsoon months the rate of passage-money to Southampton by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Ship Company is reduced to second class.

The cost of passage to Marseilles is thus £52, or for a party of four persons £48 each.

These rates are exclusive of Railway transit in Egypt, the cost of which by local train is £1-15-3.

Bombay, 16th June, 1869. STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. M. B. COHEN & Co., Shipping and General Commission Agents, No. 8, Meadow Street, Fort.

M. B. COHEN & Co.

Bombay, 30th January 1869.

N.B.—Orders from Up-country promptly attended to.

MUSICAL BOXES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS.—Our stock has been replenished, and offers a large and complete assortment desirable.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted by a printed guarantee for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—For which the undersigned have also obtained the only first class Prize Medal at the Bombay Exhibition. This watch, pronounced by competent judges to be the most practical and best time-keeper ever produced.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

RS. 50 SILVER WATCH.—The only first class Prize Medal was obtained by the undersigned at the late Exhibition for this Watch: its durability and excellent way of keeping time cannot be surpassed at the price.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

ROBERT ELET and Co. WATCHMAKERS, Established 1808. ENGRAVERS AND JEWELLERS,

6, Meadow Street,

Depositary of English and Foreign Watches and Jewellery of every description.

Sole Agent for Patek, Benoit, and Courvoisier Brothers' Watches.

Always on hand a large stock of Gold and Silver Watch of all descriptions, sizes, and prices, Railway Time-keepers, (Keyless), Repeaters, and Soldiers' Watches.

Guarantee given with every Watch.

A beautiful assortment of made Jewellery, Silver and Plated Ware.

American, French, and English Clocks in great variety.

Repairs of all kinds carefully executed. Orders from up-country stations punctually attended to, if accompanied with a remittance.

ROBERT ELET & Co.

MEDICINE CHESTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co.'s Chests are unsurpassed in completeness, compactness, and convenience by those of any other makers or dealers in this line. References can be given to numerous purchasers, who have expressed their highest satisfaction at the excellence of the Medicine Chests sold to them.

They are all made by the best Bombay workmen, and are filled throughout with the most accurate attention by D. S. K. & Co.

Where so hardly a station in this presidency where one of these Chests is not to be found, and D. S. K. & Co. would take the liberty of referring to any one whom they have supplied for an opinion as to his purchase.

It need scarcely be stated that a Medicine Chest has now become a necessity to every European in this country; the climate is such that all ought to familiarize themselves with the use of such simple remedies as are required to avoid serious Bodily illness.

To all large employers of labour a small portable dispensary is essential. D. S. K. & Co. prepare, and furnish such dispensaries, with numerous special remedies such as Fever mixture, Cholera tasteless Medicine, the efficacy of which they are well assured; and with books of instruction adapted to them.

For the smaller Chests D. S. Kemp's "Companion" is remarkably useful.

D. S. K. & Co. have twenty regular patterns on their list, descriptions of all of which will be furnished on application. Numerous other Chests are also on hand and will be described if enter into the wants of the enquirer.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

KEMP'S LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ, or SOLUTION of SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE.—Containing in a purified and concentrated form the medicinal principles of the herb Chiretta. A Tonic and Febrifuge of great value, and remarkably beneficial in all cases of muscular and general debility, whether arising from the effects of climate or from other causes. It is a powerful stimulant and tonic, and is especially recommended as a restorative after fever, cholera, dysentery, and other diseases of the liver. Prepared only by D. S. KEMP & Co., Chemists, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay every four weeks.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; and Messrs. Fraissinet Fere et Fils, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship Magdala, 2,200 tons, Captain Thompson, will be despatched on Wednesday, the 21st July.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

4 Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with Straps.
4 „ Under Vests.	1 Mandl.
2 „ Linen Collars.	1 Inverness Cape.
1 „ Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 „ Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
1 „ Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 „ Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat.
1 „ White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
1 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Sarah and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The "Bombay Gazette" Overland Summary is now Ready.

It contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

	Rs. as.
Annual Subscription	12 0
Single Copy	0 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, a very handsome English COW, now 7 months in Calf, and at present gives 41 seers of Milk. When in full milk she gave 24 seers of milk daily. Price Rs. 400. Apply at the Byculla Commission Stable.

NOTICE.—BOMBAY CLUB.—The HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 28TH JULY, at 4-30 P.M.

By order of the Committee,

JAMES J. CURNIN, Honorary Secretary.

Bombay Club, 28th June, 1869.

OFFERS for the PURCHASE of the remainder of the LEASE of the OFFICES in Elphinstone Circle, at present in the occupation of the DELHI and LONDON BANK (Limited), will be received at the Bank up to 5th proximo, as well as for the OFFICE FURNITURE, FITTINGS, SAFES, &c., &c.

Bombay, 25th June, 1869.

CURSETJEE FURDONJEE'S TRUST ESTATE.—NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—A FIFTH and FINAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of seven annas and nine and one-third pies per cent., is NOW PAYABLE on the amount of the admitted Claims against the above Estate.

JOHN L. SCOTT, Trustee.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 29th June, 1869.

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).—The Directors have reserved, for distribution in India, a limited number of the NEW ISSUE of SHARES, and applications for the same will be received by the undersigned until further notice.

The Shares will be allotted at par, and Calls must be paid as follows:—

On application	£1	per share.
„ 1st August, 1869	„ 2	„ „
28th February, 1870	„ 2 10s.	„ „
31st May, 1870	„ 2 10s.	„ „

By order, MORRIS, Manager, Bombay Branch.

TREACHER & Co, (Limited).

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Fifth Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held on the Fort new premises, on TUESDAY, the 29th June, 1869, at 3 P.M.

1st.—To receive the Accounts made up to the 31st March 1869 and the Directors' Report.

2nd.—To elect a Director.

3rd.—To elect Auditors.

4th.—To fix the date for the next Annual General Meeting.

By order,

WM. COLCLOUGH, General Manager.

Bombay, 21st June, 1869.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF BOMBAY COMPANY (Limited).

(In Liquidation).

Notice.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF BOMBAY COMPANY (Limited), in Liquidation, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, in the TOWN HALL, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of JULY 1869, at 3 o'clock P.M., precisely.

Business.—To receive the Liquidators' Report and Statement of Accounts: To appoint a Liquidator in place of Mr. Thos. C. Hayllar, proceeded to China, or to authorize the undersigned to carry on the Liquidation as Sole Liquidator: To take into consideration and to fix the amount of remuneration to the Liquidators and to certain members of the London Commission: To dispose of such other matters as may be laid before the Meeting.

DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Liquidator.

Town Hall, Bombay, 28th June, 1869.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Withoba Poondlic and Chimnajee Poondlic, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, have contracted to sell all that piece or parcel of New Salt Batty Foras Land or Government Ground, with the message, tenement, or dwelling-house built thereon, situate, lying, and being without the fort of Bombay, fronting on the north side at or near the Grant Road Chunam Kiln, in the subdistrict of Mazagon, and which said house and premises were formerly and now in the occupation of Withoba Poondlic and others, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 390, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 13, containing by admeasurement 197 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the house of Poondlic Godajee, on or towards the west by Chunam Kiln, on or towards the south by a passage and a house of Sewram Pooree, and on or towards the north by the Grant Road. All persons having any claims on the above premises, by way of mortgage, inheritance or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known to Messrs. Heard, Cleveland, and Feile, Solicitors for the purchasers, at their office in Borah Bazaar Street, in Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to such claim.—Dated this 28th day of June, 1869.

HEARN, CLEVELAND & FEILE, Purchasers' Solicitors.

SALE of LANDED PROPERTY at Thana.

Bhoocwadda Row.—On Wednesday, the 7th day of July next, at 4 P.M., under instructions from the Receiver in Insolvency, Bombay, will be sold by Public Auction, by order of the Court, all that piece or parcel of Freeholdery Land, situate, lying, and being at Bhoocwadda Row, in the Sub-district of Bhoolesheer, in the Town of Bombay, numbered 18 in the books of Assessment of the Municipality of Bombay, occupied formerly by Pemjee Tejpall and at present by Oodhowjee Pemjee and other tenants, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the house of Maharaj Gopiasinjee, on or towards the west by a passage for sweepers common to the said premises and the house of Thucker Gocouldass Cullianjee and Bowjee Tulsey, on or towards the south by a public passage for sweepers, and on or towards the north by the said Third Bhoocwadda Row aforesaid.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned, the Solicitor for the Mortgagee.

G. S. JUDGE, Solicitor for the Mortgagee.

W. V. WRIGHT and Co.'s PURE COAL-TAR SOAP.

Registered as

SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS.

This Soap is compounded from our "LIQUOR CARBONIS DETERGENS," which, according to the testimony of the leading Medical Journals, is unrivalled for its Detergent and Antiseptic qualities, besides being an almost infallible specific for Indolent Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, and Affections of the Skin generally. All the active principles of Coal-Tar, including that powerful disinfectant, Carbolic Acid, are contained in the "Liquor," and are developed in the Soap in the builder form.

W. V. Wright & Co.'s Pure Coal-Tar Soap is a material security against infectious diseases of every description, and moderate ... cellular house drains. This effect is produced by ... fing thrown into them in which the soap has been ...

W. V. Wright & Co.'s Pure Coal-Tar Soap ... general condition of the skin, which becomes ... after washing there is a conscious sense of ... and refreshing character. The face ... appearance; there is no liability to ... and offensive emanations from the ... quickly removed.

W. V. Wright & Co.'s Pure Coal-Tar Soap ... from turning prematurely grey ... our of the hair more or less ... ing to produce this effect ... of alkali ...

WANTED.

WANTED, Instruction in GERMAN, Two Mornings a Week, by one who has lived a short time in Germany. Address G. Box, "Bombay Gazette" Office.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, a small House opposite the English Hotel, Fort. Rent Rupees Fifty per month. Apply to M. B. COHEN & Co.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO BE LET, from the 10th April, the Bungalow No. 82, Malabar Hill, in the occupation of B. L. Crawford, Esq. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited), Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO BE LET, for Four Months, up to 31st October 1869,

The airy and commodious Bungalow, situated on the Bellasis Road, at the east end of the Bridge.

For terms apply at the Byculla Commission Stable.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

IMPORTANT.

MESSRS. MERCHANTS, and RESIDENTS, in Western India should apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co., Dean Lane, Bombay, for such Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, as

Amontillado, a choice after-dinner Wine—Dry.

Brauneberger, a fragrant dessert Wine.

Clarets, of the best growths to ordinary, in Quarts and Pints, Sea List.

Chambertin, the elite of Burgundies.

Curacoa, white or orange, in Quarts and Pints.

Chablis, the Wine to be served with Fish.

Cherry Brandy, after-dinner Liqueur.

Dry and Very Dry Champagne, in Magnums, Quarts, and Pints, three qualities.

East India Madeira, of magnificent character.

Fine Sparkling Nonpareil and other Hocks, specially prepared for India.

Gin, best London distilled, dry and soft.

Geneva, best Dutch.

Hochheimer, a light refreshing Wine in hot weather.

Invalids' Port, really and truly splendid Wine.

Johannisberger, à récherché Cabinet Wine!

Liebfraumilch, another style of Cabinet after-dinner Wine.

Moselle Nonpareil and Muscatine, the finest, sparkling, brilliant condition.

Marsala, pale Virgin, good dinner Wine.

Macon, cheap dinner Burgundy.

Nuits, a dinner Burgundy, good quality.

Orange Bitters, pure, recommended for use before dinner.

Ports of various qualities, in Quarts or Pints.

Rum, the best of old landed Jamaicas.

Rudesheimer, full bodied dinner Hock.

Sauterne, delicate and fine flavoured.

Traminer Forster, a very choice dessert Hock.

Very old and choice pale Cognacs to medium quality.

Whisky, Scotch and Irish, old, soft, and mellow.

Xeres or Sherry Wines, in six styles, dry and pale, gold, &c.

Yquem Sauterne, shipped to order.

Zara, Maraschino di, a choice Italian Liqueur.

Unexceptionally good Terms to Traders. Quotations given at Dean Lane, Bombay.

NOTICE.

Our heart-shaped Labels and distinctive Coloured Seals, originated and used by us since 1815, are now extensively imitated in India. We beg our friends and the public will ask for our Trade-mark Label and Brand when ordering Wines and Spirits, and so prevent fraud.

Being WINE MERCHANTS in the fullest sense of the term, and first hands, we offer our Wines for sale at one profit between the grower and consumer. Our terms to Traders, on orders of 30 dozen, are most liberal, and in like manner we give excellent value to private consumers, from whom we solicit comparison with other brands at our quotations.

TRADERS indenting on us for not less than 100 dozen of any one Wine (Champagne and *mousseux* included) may have their own names branded on the corks and capsules gratis.

We take Shipping Orders for Wines in Wood:

CLARETS, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100, in Bordeaux.

SHERRIES, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.

PORTS, at from £36 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.

COGNACS and other Spirits, according to age, at per Gallon

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,

WINE MERCHANTS,

DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

Established in Bombay in the year 1842; and in Bordeaux and London 1815.

LONDON HOUSES { Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults, Mark Lane. Retail—Charing Cross Railway Arches, Villiers Street, Strand.

BORDEAUX HOUSE { Wholesale and for Export—Place du Champ de Mars.

REPRESENTATIVES IN

China,	New Zealand,
Calcutta,	Manilla,
Madras,	New Orleans.

W. BERTRAND and Co.'s BORDEAUX WINES.

ST. JULIEN MEDOC	Rs. 10 per doz.
CHABLIS	„ 14 „
HUNT BARSAC	„ 14 „

BLACKWELL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following just arrived:—

Old Tom, Swaine Boorde & Co.
Fort Wine, Wm. Maxwell & Co., Liverpool.
Porter, Tennent's XXX.
Champagne, fine.
Sherries, do. and medium.

A. J. KINLOCH & Co., No. 1 Military Square.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, J. Cockburn and Carvalho's "Extra" all known Fine Pale sherry ..... Quarts. Rs. 27 per doz.
Fine Very Pale ..... „ „ 29 „
Fine Pale ..... „ „ 27 „
Superior Port ..... „ „ 27 „
Do. do. ..... Pints. „ 32 „
Brandy ..... „ „ 32 „

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

12th May 1869.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—

Bagsby and Perkins' Porter, Quarts at Rupees 5 and Pints at Rupees 3-8 per dozen. } Bottled by J. W. Bridges and Son.
Bass' Pale Ale, Quarts at Rupees 5-8 and Pints at Rupees 3-8 per dozen
Dublin Stout, bottled by J. M. Borthwick, Quarts at Rupees 4-12 and Pints at Rupees 3-8 per dozen.

Also small quantities of fine Pale Sherry, at Rupees 24 per doz. Full flavoured Port, at Rupees 20 per dozen.

SIR C. FORBES & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godown of the undersigned, No. 27 Meadow Street, ex Courrier de Bombay, from Bordeaux—Messrs. Hake & Co.'s famous Wines.

Claret.—Medoc St. Julienne	each case	4 doz.	Rs. 19 per doz.
Do. Pauillac	„	4 „	„ 12 „
1864 Monton d'Armaillacq	„	1 „	„ 15 „
1864 Chateau Larose	„	1 „	„ 20 „
1864 Chateau Lafite	„	1 „	„ 25 „
Brandy.—Robin & Co.'s 3 years old	„	1 „	„ 22 „
Do.	„	1 „	„ 30 „
Finke & Co.'s fine Champagne Cognac	„	1 „	„ 20 „
Sherry.—Gibb & Bruce's green seal	„	2 „	„ 18 „
Do. red	„	2 „	„ 22 „
Do. Amontillado	„	2 „	„ 30 „

Also, a few cases of fresh Salmon in excellent condition each case 1 lb. tins Rs. 9 per dozen.

MACNEE, THOMSEN, & WARNEKEN.

PAGNES, &c.

BRAND,

TOVEY.

n two heads, charged on the breast"

a Saltier."

...Rs. 26

4 dozens.. ... „ 31

L .. ... „ 36

... „ 49

dozens ... ... „ 50

... „ 50

... „ 39

... „ 26

... „ 38

Rs. 24, 28, 32, 40, 50

...Rs. 2

... „ 32

dozen case extra.

Fort, Bombay.

Co., Calcutta,

LES TOVEY and Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CHATEAU PALMER.—The undersigned have now received their first supply of this excellent Claret which they have protected by their Trade Mark.

Chateau Palmer is a highly esteemed Bordeaux in Europe. Price Rs. 22 per dozen.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

KERSHAW'S

LILY WATER

is a perfect restorer of Grey Hair to its original colour, promotes the growth of the hair, prevents baldness, cleanses and cools the head, removes dandriff and scurf, contains neither oil, dye, nor mercury.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Single Bottles	2 4	2 8
Double Bottles	4 8	5 0

SOLE AGENTS—

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

MONSOON WATERPROOF SUITS.—Messrs. BADHAM & Co. have received a large supply of the best make, consisting of

Coats—Leggins—Caps, ventilated.

Messrs. BADHAM and COMPANY,

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, and GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.

Apollo House. Bombay.

By Appointment.

To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN; and SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G.C.B., K.S.I.

The present Viceroy and Governor General, His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the EARL OF MAYO, K.P.

MONSOON SEASON.

MESSRS. BADHAM and COMPANY beg to announce the arrival Overland of special selections in their departments for the above season.

		Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S	Hosiery Department. Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, per dozen	12	to 21
BADHAM'S	Superfine do. do.	18	„ 21
BADHAM'S	Balbriggan embossed Silk	25	
BADHAM'S	Fine Striped and Fancy	14	„ 20
BADHAM'S	Mixed Silk and Cotton	13	„ 24
BADHAM'S	Fine Striped and Mixed Merino	13	„ 18½
BADHAM'S	Extra Superfine do. Mixed Striped	21	„ 24
BADHAM'S	Lisle Thread & Hose	20	
BADHAM'S	Do. do. Fancy Striped	23	
BADHAM'S	Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	25	„ 45
BADHAM'S	Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikaring, &c., per pair	3	„ 6
BADHAM'S	Celebrated India Gauze Under Vests	4	
BADHAM'S	Silk and Wool Pants	6	„ 8
BADHAM'S	Bathing Drawers, Plain and Fancy Striped	2½	

BADHAM'S	Shirt Department. Wove Flax or Prince of Wales' Shirting, a new material, absorbing and comfortable for the Rains	8½
BADHAM'S	Spun Silk, all colours and new patterns	12½
BADHAM'S	Wove Flannel and Printed Shirts	10
BADHAM'S	Silk and Wool Indispensible	10½
BADHAM'S	French Printed Shirts	60 to 70
BADHAM'S	Long Cloth Shirts	45
BADHAM'S	Cambric Linen Fronts and Cuffs	55 „ 65
BADHAM'S	Dress Shirts, Plaited and Embroidered Fronts each	7 „ 30

		Rs. as.
BADHAM'S Scarfs and Ties.	Scarf and Tie Department. The Zoo	3 0
	The Rotton Row	3 0
	The Hyde Street	3 0
	The Latest Novelty	3 0
	The O. K. Thing	3 0
	The Baden Baden	3 0
	The Harrogate	3 0

BADHAM'S	Travelling Department. Overland Trunks, Patent Sock Steel, Protection Ribbs, with Brass Screws—highly recommended	29 to 32
BADHAM'S	Solid leather Portmanteaus	50 to 70
BADHAM'S	Railway do	16 „ 20
BADHAM'S	Courier Bags	3 „ 12½
BADHAM'S	Real Morocco Courier Bags	10 „ 16
BADHAM'S	Clothes Bags	5 „ 8½
BADHAM'S	Whitney Rugs	12 „ 30
BADHAM'S	Scotch Mauds	12 „ 24
BADHAM'S	Red Blankets per pair	23

Overland Chairs, Rug Straps, Cholera Belts.

BADHAM'S Naples Felts.	Hat Department. Falkland Edrington Jerome Mandal Iris Derby Worthing Brighton	Drab latest shape Tall	Rs. as. 10 0
BADHAM'S Dress Hats.	Falkland Edrington	The new shape Extra quality	14 0
	Lincoln and Bennetts		16 0

		Rs. as.
BADHAM'S	Collar Department. Fall Mall per doz.	7 0
BADHAM'S	„ with Tie	7 8
BADHAM'S	Belgium	7 0
BADHAM'S	„ with Tie	7 8
BADHAM'S	Shakepeare	7 0
BADHAM'S	„ with Tie	7 8
BADHAM'S	Regent	7 0
BADHAM'S	Indian	7 0
BADHAM'S	West End improved	7 0
BADHAM'S Braces and Belts.	Guyot's French Brace	2 8
	Ex Long India Rubber	3 0
	United Service	3 0
	Briddle Leather Belts	3 0
	Patent do. do.	3 0

BADHAM'S Angolas, Riding Cords, Vestings and Coatings. Consists of a large assortment of the latest productions, all well shrunk, for Dress, Riding, Shooting and Rusting Suits. Special white Serges for Cricket and Boating. The Goods are obtained from the best manufactures, and are specially selected for India.

BADHAM'S Overland Kit. The attention of Travellers is directed to this important Department. Those passing through Bombay with little time to spare will find every requisite for a sea or land journey ready for use.

BADHAM'S Ellwood Helmets.	Hunting	With patent inner-shock band, fits any shaped Head. A splendid protection.
	Shooting	
	Riding	
	Walking	
BADHAM'S Hawkes' Helmets.	The new Regulation Helmet bearing the name of Hawkes, patentee, inside.	

BADHAM'S Jewellery.	Gold Solitaires, plain	15	to 30
	do. do. chased	16	„ 32
	do. do. enamelled	16	„ 37
	Gold Sleeve Links	18	„ 30
	do. Shirt Studs	14	„ 30
	do. Collar Studs	7	„ 10
	do. Scarf Ring	10	„ 15
	do. Scarf Pins, latest novelties	10	„ 30

A large assortment of Lund's patent Solitaires and Studs, equal to solid Gold at half the price.

BADHAM'S Linens.	Damask Napkins of all sizes	
	Damask Table Cloths to dine four to twenty	12½ to 25
	Gent's Cambric Handkerchiefs, Gold Borders	6½ „ 16½
	Gent's French Cambric Photos, a novelty	30

BADHAM and Company,

Apollo House. Indian Hosiers. Bombay.

GEO. NICOLL and COMPANY,

BOOT and SHOE MAKERS.

24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

1, EAST STREET, POONA.

1, ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

RAINS! RAINS!! RAINS!!!

Waterproof Suits, complete, of superior quality, for Rs. 18.

To ensure a speedy sale Bell & Co. are now selling first quality Waterproof Suits at the abovementioned rate for Cash only.

BULL & Co.,

Tailors, Drapers, Habitmakers, and Hosiers, Opposite Chesson & Woodhall.

MRS. LAKES MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT, UXBRIDGE HOUSE.

7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY,

Every description of MILLINERY on hand.

Kept up by supplies received OVERLAND.

A large assortment of Children's DRESSES, PELISSES, CLOAKS, HATS, HOODS, SOCKS, &c., always in Stock.

WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS carefully attended to.

LADIES OWN MATERIALS made up.

"ORDERS FROM OUTSTATIONS must be accompanied by a REMITTANCE, OR REFERENCE FOR PAYMENT IN BOMBAY."

A. ALLAN, TAILOR and OUTFITTER, has the pleasure to announce the arrival of his NEW STOCK, which has been selected and manufactured expressly to his order; and from the superior quality of texture, and the latest novelty, he begs to assert that they cannot be excelled. He respectfully invites his constituents and the public in general to judge for themselves:—

Exhibition West of England Broad Cloths.
Superfine Scarlet Black and Blue Broad Cloths.
Black, Blue, Oxford Mixture, and fancy Doeskins.
West of England Tweeds of every description.
A variety of Scotch Tweeds and Fancy Angolas.
New Pattern colored Cotton and Linen Drills.
Diamond Quiltings, Black and White Silk Vestings.

A. ALLAN having purchased a job lot of silk mixed Tweeds, he now offers to make suits of them at prices never before offered in Bombay.

Fancy Dark Silk Mixed Suits			Rs. 35
Do. do.	do.	Double Breasted Coats	„ 18
Do. do.	do	Trousers	„ 12

UNIFORMS, NEW REGULATION.

New Infantry and Staff Corps Belts.
New Regulation Cork Helmets and Collar Ornaments.
Hosiery of every description.

TRAVELLERS' COMFORTS.

Scotch Plaids, Railway Wrappers, and Tweed Caps.
Solid Leather Trunks, Portmanteaus, and Straps.

ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF SUITS, Black and Drab, made expressly to resist the severest weather; warranted not to stick together, and will last for years. Cash prices, Drab Rs. 25; Black Rs. 30. For measurement, and size of chest and height.

17, Apollo Street, Bombay. A. ALLAN.

NOTICES.

PIANOFORTE INSTRUCTION and TUNING.—Mr. John H. Willy, Pianist, Organist, and Tuner, begs respectfully to state that he will be happy to give Instruction on the Piano and Tune any Pianos that may require Tuning.

Terms.

Two Lessons per week, one hour each Lesson,		
Fort, Colaba or Malabar Hill	Rs. 20	per mensem.
Do. do. Byculla or Mazagon	„ 15	„
Tuning Pianos	„ 7	„
Attending Parties either as an Accompanyist or for Dance Music	„ 20	„

Terms arranged with Families.

Any communication addressed to Mr. John H. Willy at his residence, No. 6 Clare Road, Byculla, will be punctually attended to.

Mr. Willy begs to state that he travelled with the celebrated Distin Family (the performers on the Saxe Horns) as Solo Pianist and Accompanyist for a period of eight years, all over England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Channel Islands, France, Germany, America, and Canada, and had the honor of performing with them twice before Her Majesty, once at Buckingham Palace, and once at Balmoral.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS and HARNESS MAKERS.

No. 9, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

LOST, Certificate of Share, No. 3360, in the Elphinstone Land and Press Company (Limited). Whoever may have found the same is requested to return it to the Secretaries and Treasurers of the Company.

Bombay, 25th June, 1869.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The undersigned will be glad to receive the names of Ladies and Gentlemen who intend to join the Philharmonic Society as Performing Members or support it as Subscribers.

H. S. BOSTOCK, } Joint Hon. Secretaries.
A. WAKE,

Bombay, 24th June, 1869.

BOMBAY HOUSE AND LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY, LIMITED,

CURRENT INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET very strong. Large transactions in Elphinstones and Mazagons effected at Rs. 906 and 295 respectively.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Authorised Capital.	Nominal No. of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Rate per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
1,000,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	126
3,150,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1675
3,000,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay Now	500
2,150,000	1,000	all	7½ p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1550
1,000,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	225
1,000,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	200
1,000,000	500	250	8 do.	Delhi and London	299
1,000,000	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	142
1,000,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	412½

PRESS COMPANIES.

40,000	2,000	1,100	200p.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	550
1,50,000	3,000	850	30do.	Alexandra Press Co.	600
1,50,000	12,000	11,000	175pc.	Apollo Press Co.	10,000
50,000	3,000	2,000	400do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,200
...	500	500	100do.	Do. New	540
...	1,880	1,880	104do.	Colaba Press Co.	11,200
70,000	2,000	2,000	...	East Indian Press Co	1100
2,37,500	5,000	2,500	100p.	Fort Press Co.	10,500
60,000	2,000	1,800	100p.	Framji Cowasji Press	1160
1,00,000	5,000	4,000	425 pc.	Hydraulic Press Co.	3600
50,000	5,000	2,000	...	Kurrachee Press Co.	380
5,00,000	1,000	500	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	270
30,000	2,500	2,500	490 pc.	Prince of Wales Press	2700
45,000	2,000	750	...	Victoria Press, Madras	350

LAND COMPANIES.

1,50,000	3,000	all	Rs. 80	Colaba Land Co.	1435
2,00,000	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elph'st'ne Land.	900
2,00,000	1,000	600	11-14	Do. New	200
1,00,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	Freve Land	75
1,00,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	995
...	2,000	1,000	Nil	Port Canning	255

SHIPPING COMPANY.

5,00,000	5,000	3,500	1,300	Bombay Ship. Co. 1299

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

40,000	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	780
4,25,000	2,500	all	80	Allianse Spinning	1625
2,00,000	2,000	all	...	Arkwright	400
2,00,000	2,000	500	25	Bombay	2690
1,50,000	1,000	1,000	10 p.c.	Bombay United	1795
...	500	500	12 p.c.	Bronch Mills	265
2,00,000	5,000	all	...	Coorla Spinning	1875
3,00,000	3,000	2,000	200	Great Eastern	1400
2,00,000	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's	890
1,50,000	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1050
15,00,000	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1460

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of Dividend.			
2,40,000	500	...	Jan. '56	Bank of Bombay	125
90,000	25	13¾	...	Do. China	3–3½
3,00,000	500	100	May '67	Do. Guzerat	90
2,00,000	150	75	Aug. '67	B'bay Prudency B'k	38
2,00,000	200	35	Sept. '67	Do. Trdg & B'kng	20
1,00,000	200	40	Mar. '67	Brokers' Bank	25
1,00,000	250	...	Mar. '68	Central Bank	6
1,00,000	200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	8
1,00,000	200	68	May '67	Royal Bank	13
1,00,000	127	68	Apr. '67	Old Elmar Cld	6¾

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

1,00,000	5,200	1,750	Nov. '68	Back Bay Co	450
2,00,000	3,500	2,200	...	B'bay & Bengal	8..8
...	3,500	1,771	...	Iron Shipping	10
...	all	...	...	Victoria Spinning	2000
1,00,000	all	350	200	Bombay Const.	160–17

CALCUTTA—23RD JUNE, 1869.

Government Securities.—Large amounts of 4 per cents. changehands at Rs. 5-7 and 5–6, and sums of Rs. 10,000 and under Rs. 5-4 discount. A sale of Public Works 5 per cents. was at Rs. 5-7 premium. Only some trifling business was reported in 5 per cents. of 1856–57 at Rs. 9-8 premium. About Rs. 70,000 of 5½ per cents. sold at Rs. 1-6½ premium; towards the afternoon there were buyers at Rs. 14-2, but no seller under 14-4.

Five per cent. Municipal Debentures were purchased by two or three parties at Rs. 7-8 premium.

The following sales of shares were reported to-day:—

National Bank shares, at Rs. 137½.

Nattalie Coal Co.'s shares, at Rs. 187½.

Mooroty Cotton Mills Co.'s shares, at Rs. 205.

The Great Eastern Hotel Co.'s shares, at Rs. 150, exclusive of the Bonus.

The Canning Land Investment, &c., Co's shares, a large number, at Rs. 225 each.—*Englishman.*

BANK RETURNS.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank, on 26th June, 1869.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.
Proprietors' Capital paid up	50,00,000
General Treasury Balance	1,22,35,063
Deposits at Head Office	1,53,78,636
Deposits at Branches	16,46,633
Bank Post Bills outstanding	20,658
Sundry Cash Credits	4,871
	4,73,562
	Rs. 3,49,29,182

ASSETS.	
Government Securities	53,46,698
Loans at Head Office and Branches on Govt. Securities, Bullion, Goods and Metals	6,06,129
Credit Accounts of do. on Govt. Securities	11,01,830
Bills Discounted and purchased at do.	37,92,766
Bank Stock	4,66,539
Stamps	7,814
Balances with Agents & Correspondents	9,46,887
Overdrafts	97,922
Cash	82,23,903
Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office	79,71,726
Do. do. at Branches	35,40,398
Bullion at H. O. and Branches	9,06,525
	Rs. 3,49,29,182

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS—JUNE 26.

Maud. Major, Public Works Department, Hyderabad, on duty, from Berar.

Fraser, Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, on leave, to Secunderabad.

DEPARTURE.—June 26.

Smith, Assistant Surgeon, Bombay Medical Service, on duty, to Poona.

The following Officers will leave to-day for England:—

Fraser, Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, on leave.

Blair, Lieutenant Colonel, Bengal Infantry, resigned from the service.

Ford, Assistant Surgeon, Bombay Medical Service, on duty.

Fraser, Captain, 9-12th Regiment, on sick leave.

Scott, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on furlough.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Poona, 26th June, 1869.

The following orders are confirmed:—

7th Regiment N. I.—Regimental order dated 19th June 1869, directing Lieutenant Davis, Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Quarter Master in addition to his own duties, vice Captain Tyrrell.

25th Regiment N. I.—Regimental order dated 19th June 1869, directing Captain Hawthorn to officiate as Quartermaster, and Lieutenant Jacob as Wing Officer, in addition to his own duties, vice Captain Hawthorn, promoted.

Lieutenant Colonel Mayne, Quarter Master, in succession to Major Pierce proceeded on medical certificate.

On the recommendations of the Inspector General, Indian Medical Department, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct that on the appearance of epidemic cholera at a station, an Hospital Assistant shall visit all the lines, morning and evening, to ascertain if there be any case of premonitory diarrhœa, giving medicines when needed and at once reporting to the Medical officer in charge any suspicious cases.

With the sanction of Government, Conductor John Harrison, Commissariat Department, is admitted to the Invalid pension of Sergeant in India, viz. Rs. 10 per mensem.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence:—

1st Battalion 8th Foot—Captain H. Farquharson, from 26th June to 26th August 1869, on private affairs.

1st Battalion 21st Foot—Ensign H. Mellis (attached to 4th Foot) from 1st July to 31st October 1869, to proceed to Poona for the purpose of studying the native languages.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—28TH JUNE.

London	Cotton	£1 10s. 0d. Nominal per ton.
	Cases	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 15s. 0d. ,,
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d. Nominal ,,
	Lyon Shape Cotton	£1 7s. 6d. to £1 12s. 6d. ,,
	Wooden Ships	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s. 0d. ,,
Liverpool	Myrabolams & Coir Brandies	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d. ,,
	Seeds	£0 17s. 6d. to £1 0s. 0d. ,,
	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d. Nominal. ,,
Havre	Coffee	Nominal
Overland	Steamer	£4 0s. 0d. to £4 5s. 0d?
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 to 4 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 12 and Calcutta Port Charges
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.

ARRIVAL.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
25	Muttabar [s]	Hibbert	Kurrachee, June 26.

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
26	Northumbrian	Piggie	Bangkok.
	A. M. Z.	Whitehill	Batavia.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship Sydney, Parr, to Batavia.

Ship Mirella, White, to Callao.

Barque Gaulois, Mony, to Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Sumatra, to Aden and Suez.

Steamer Martaban, to Kurrachee.

Steamer Euphrates, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

Ship Bedfordshire, to Liverpool.

Ship Night Hawk, to Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

June

Digitized by the Internet Archive in the Children's Literature Collection on 18 June, 2017

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

GONSALVES—June 23th, the wife of Mr. D. R. Gonsalves, Commissarial Department, of a son.

LEVI—June 28th, at Surat, the wife of Mr. Levi, B. B. & C. I. Railway, of a son.

WALKER—June 28th, at Malabar Hill, the wife of Edward Walker, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MISQUITA—STEVENS—June 21st, at Bombay, by the Rev. A. Perreira, Mrs. Ellen Stevens, of Bombay, to Mr. A. J. M. Misquita, of Bombay.

DEATH.

DAVEY—June 17th, at Bombay, William Mauger Davey, Esq., late "The Royal" Regiment.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

CAMPBELL—June 18th, at Bolarum, the wife of Captain Alexander H. R. Campbell, 2nd Madras Cavalry, of a daughter.

FRYAR—June 20th, at Manargudi, the wife of the Rev. George Fryar, of a daughter.

FOR SPECIAL MARKET REPORTS and WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT, Bhay and Mackintosh's Weekly FREIGHT CIRCULAR, and all the COMMERCIAL and SHIPPING NEWS of the WEEK, see the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

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Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JUNE 29, 1869.

By telegram we have the word of the Duke of Argyll that he *did* send a despatch to the Indian Government directing them to *use* all their influence with the Bank of Bengal in order to induce that institution to withdraw its Bombay agency. Perhaps the incredulous journals of Calcutta will now believe; and not ride off upon more verbal quibbles. The Serampore journal again discusses the subject moved thereto by our remarks. We may rejoin to keep the debate alive.

The *Friend of India* is quite right. We *do* decline to discuss the question whether it is expedient to establish a Bank for all India in order to preserve the intrusive Bengal Bank Agency from merited expulsion. Our proposition is that the existence of the Agency is a public scandal, since it was permitted to set up here to accomplish a definite end, and since it has remained here long after that end has been accomplished. When threatened with expulsion, when on the point of being expelled, its friends in Bengal—and it has friends high in office who use their power to frustrate the Home Government—at this critical moment the cry is raised, let us have a Bank for all India, in other words, let the Bank of Bengal assert its ascendancy by swallowing all other Banks and by becoming the sole State banking institution. Now what we say is that the proposal rests on the most immoral basis which it is possible to conceive, and we are astonished that, under the circumstances, it should receive the support of so eminent a supporter of morality as the *Friend*. What does Conscience say to a project resting on false pretences? We are told that we take a "pleasant but one-sided view," and that we "amuse" our respected *Friend*. We rejoice at that, because it must be dull enough sometimes at Serampore; and with regard to the allegation of one-sidedness we have to remark that it is exactly what Ahab might have said to Naboth on a memorable occasion. A man whose compound is invaded takes a one-sided view of the case when he expels, or, if he be not strong enough, calls in the law to expel an intruder. The Bank of Bengal Agency is a *squatter* in our compound, and of course in the eyes of the principal who sent him we take a one-sided view when we try to get rid of the said squatter. The journalists of Serampore and Calcutta never face the question of "false pretences," for the sufficient reason that our allegation is unanswerable. They cannot, and therefore they do not, try to prove that their pet is *not* a squatter. Neither have they been able to answer the argument that it is bad policy and a waste of public money to suffer a couple of Government Banks to contend with each other in the same market. The truth is that Bombay has grown into a city of the first class, and that Calcutta wants to annex Bombay, and will, if possible, annex it by any and every means. The *Friend*, in reply to our question—"Will any bribe tempt us to become bondsmen and to kiss the rod that has been raised to strike us?" says, "but you are not wanted to be bondsmen, nor are you asked to kiss the rod." Yet surely we ought to know best. The Emperor Napoleon is for ever prating about the "liberty" of his subjects. He says they are free; they say they are not. We who wear the shoe know where it pinches, and we have a reasonable dread of those who ask us to exchange old lamps for new, and who wish us to welcome the Wooden Horse which Mr. Dickson, like Sinon, introduced into our city. Whether a Bank of India is a good thing or a bad thing is a separate question from that of the unwarranted maintenance of the Agency here, not only in defiance of the laws of honour and morality, but of the expressed desire of the Home Government that the intruder should be forwarded to his parish.

We have been aware since Friday that certain gentlemen in Bombay are engaged in an odd adventure—getting up a petition to Government against the Carwar and Dharwar Railway. But although we open our columns to one of the aggrieved; and although we have seen the petition, yet we were not permitted to take a copy. Now why this secresy? It is usual to give the greatest publicity to petitions affecting public interests, what is there peculiar about the present transaction which makes it desirable that it should be kept concealed from the public? Is a counter petition feared, or do the promoters hope to impose on Government, with arguments they are not prepared to lay before the public? Secresy in these matters is the worst policy, because, in the end all must be known, and nothing is gained by creeping under ground for a day or two. In the present case the reputation of the Chamber of Commerce for judgment and public spirit is involved. We are told that the petition is the handiwork of the Chamber, but at the Chamber nothing is known. We were told that the Committee is the author of the document; but our contemporary denies the statement most positively, and we hope it is right, and that our informant, though, we believe, a member of the Committee, is wrong. We are precluded at present, by an honourable understanding, from discussing the allegations of the petition, and we shall keep our pact; but the whole thing ought to be brought to light, and dealt with like every other question in which the community generally is interested

Why have we no telegram announcing the fate of the Irish Church Bill in the House of Lords? It must have been read a second time or thrown out long before this date. Perhaps the explanation is that the Lords have allowed the Bill to be read a second time without a division, and that Mr. Reuter has not thought it worth while to report the interesting fact. We incline to this supposition, because had the Bill been rejected we must have heard of an incident which would cause so deep an angry a sensation at Home. The general feeling, also, seems that the Peers would read the Bill, spoil it in Committee; and our [illegible] that the Opposition "stayed [illegible]ents" have it. [illegible]en informed of [illegible] out, is a real [illegible]he flesh, and [illegible]ls. We last [illegible] that the abandonment of this scheme should [illegible] the leading away of one of the [illegible] Vepery lines be so [illegible] troops can be no [illegible]some other suitable [illegible] It can hardly be [illegible] India should [illegible]erform the [illegible] place."

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Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JUNE 29, 1869.

By telegram we have the word of the Duke of Argyll that he *did* send a despatch to the Indian Government directing them to *use* all their influence with the Bank of Bengal in order to induce that institution to withdraw its Bombay agency. Perhaps the incredulous journals of Calcutta will now believe; and not ride off upon more verbal quibbles. The Serampore journal again discusses the subject moved thereto by our remarks. We may rejoin to keep the debate alive.

The *Friend of India* is quite right. We *do* decline to discuss the question whether it is expedient to establish a Bank for all India in order to preserve the intrusive Bengal Bank Agency from merited expulsion. Our proposition is that the existence of the Agency is a public scandal, since it was permitted to set up here to accomplish a definite end, and since it has remained here long after that end has been accomplished. When threatened with expulsion, when on the point of being expelled, its friends in Bengal—and it has friends high in office who use their power to frustrate the Home Government—at this critical moment the cry is raised, let us have a Bank for all India, in other words, let the Bank of Bengal assert its ascendancy by swallowing all other Banks and by becoming the sole State banking institution. Now what we say is that the proposal rests on the most immoral basis which it is possible to conceive, and we are astonished that, under the circumstances, it should receive the support of so eminent a supporter of morality as the *Friend*. What does Conscience say to a project resting on false pretences? We are told that we take a "pleasant but one-sided view," and that we "amuse" our respected *Friend*. We rejoice at that, because it must be dull enough sometimes at Serampore; and with regard to the allegation of one-sidedness we have to remark that it is exactly what Ahab might have said to Naboth on a memorable occasion. A man whose compound is invaded takes a one-sided view of the case when he expels, or, if he be not strong enough, calls in the law to expel an intruder. The Bank of Bengal Agency is a *squatter* in our compound, and of course in the eyes of the principal who sent him we take a one-sided view when we try to get rid of the said squatter. The journalists of Serampore and Calcutta never face the question of "false pretences," for the sufficient reason that our allegation is unanswerable. They cannot, and therefore they do not, try to prove that their pet is *not* a squatter. Neither have they been able to answer the argument that it is bad policy and a waste of public money to suffer a couple of Government Banks to contend with each other in the same market. The truth is that Bombay has grown into a city of the first class, and that Calcutta wants to annex Bombay, and will, if possible, annex it by any and every means. The *Friend*, in reply to our question—"Will any bribe tempt us to become bondsmen and to kiss the rod that has been raised to strike us?" says, "but you are not wanted to be bondsmen, nor are you asked to kiss the rod." Yet surely we ought to know best. The Emperor Napoleon is for ever prating about the "liberty" of his subjects. He says they are free; they say they are not. We who wear the shoe know where it pinches, and we have a reasonable dread of those who ask us to exchange old lamps for new, and who wish us to welcome the Wooden Horse which Mr. Dickson, like Sinon, introduced into our city. Whether a Bank of India is a good thing or a bad thing is a separate question from that of the unwarranted maintenance of the Agency here, not only in defiance of the laws of honour and morality, but of the expressed desire of the Home Government that the intruder should be forwarded to his parish.

We have been aware since Friday that certain gentlemen in Bombay are engaged in an odd adventure—getting up a petition to Government against the Carwar and Dharwar Railway. But although we open our columns to one of the aggrieved; and although we have seen the petition, yet we were not permitted to take a copy. Now why this secresy? It is usual to give the greatest publicity to petitions affecting public interests, what is there peculiar about the present transaction which makes it desirable that it should be kept concealed from the public? Is a counter petition feared, or do the promoters hope to impose on Government, with arguments they are not prepared to lay before the public? Secresy in these matters is the worst policy, because, in the end all must be known, and nothing is gained by creeping under ground for a day or two. In the present case the reputation of the Chamber of Commerce for judgment and public spirit is involved. We are told that the petition is the handiwork of the Chamber, but at the Chamber nothing is known. We were told that the Committee is the author of the document; but our contemporary denies the statement most positively, and we hope it is right, and that our informant, though, we believe, a member of the Committee, is wrong. We are precluded at present, by an honourable understanding, from discussing the allegations of the petition, and we shall keep our pact; but the whole thing ought to be brought to light, and dealt with like every other question in which the community generally is interested

Why have we no telegram announcing the fate of the Irish Church Bill in the House of Lords? It must have been read a second time or thrown out long before this date. Perhaps the explanation is that the Lords have allowed the Bill to be read a second time without a division, and that Mr. Reuter has not thought it worth while to report the interesting fact. We incline to this supposition, because had the Bill been rejected we must have heard of an incident which would cause so deep an angry a sensation at Home. The general feeling, also, seems that the Peers would read the Bill, spoil it in Committee; and our [illegible] that the Opposition "stayed [illegible]ents" have it. [illegible]en informed of [illegible] out, is a real [illegible]he flesh, and [illegible]ls. We last [illegible] that the abandonment of this scheme should [illegible] the leading away of one of the [illegible] Vepery lines be so [illegible] troops can be no [illegible]some other suitable [illegible] It can hardly be [illegible] India should [illegible]erform the [illegible] place."

Lieutenant F. P. Worthy, of the Bombay Staff Corps, has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate.

Amongst the many strange things that occur in India, we have not heard of many more surprising than the following which has been communicated to the "Indian Daily News." Our contemporary, unfortunately, cannot vouch for the truth of the statement; but says it comes from a source which has been often found reliable:—"It is stated that two enterprising native females have applied to the Registrar of the Calcutta University for admission into the entrance examination."

Our Afghanistan letter is still a record of reforms. To those our correspondent has already mentioned, is now added one of a sanitary character. Strict measures have been adopted to promote cleanliness in Cabul, and fines are to be imposed for neglect of the rules laid down. We further learn that there is to be a census taken in the city. The Ameer is not ashamed to imitate, and his close imitation of what he saw in India proves how deeply he was impressed. In regard to the disarmament of the residents, which was so resolutely and effectually carried out, we are now told that licenses are given to certain classes to possess arms, on the condition that they must be kept in their houses and not carried about. Unremitting attention is paid to the efficiency of the army; pay is offered that attracts good men, and inferior troops are thrown off. Two prominent exceptions, it appears, were made to the rule by which Sirdars were required to put a stop to the time-honoured practice of keeping up troops of their own. The favoured Sirdars were Mahomed Ismail Khan and Fatteh Mahomed Khan, who it will be remembered, have been appointed Governors of the two newly-constituted divisions of Lower Turkistan. They are about to proceed to take up their charges, and the Ameer has shrewdly directed that they should take *his* troops with him, not their own,—the latter having to remain in Cabul at the cost of the Ameer. The effect of this prudent course will be equivalent to an application of the rule in their case. The most interesting incident mentioned in our letter has a religious bearing. A number of *olemas* or "learned men" from Kohistan went to the Ameer, accompanied by the Grand Kazee of Cabul, to show him the wickedness of his ways in keeping up relations with the "Kaffurs" and adopting their customs. They told him that he could no longer consistently be named in the Kootbah as the defender of the faith of Islam, and that the name would in future be dropped. He argued with them for a while, but to no effect; and then, clinching the argument in a manner that must have surprised his reverend and "learned" auditory, angrily ordered that the leaders among them (the Kazee excluded) should be placed in confinement, "till," as our correspondent says, "they perceive the fallacy of their reasoning." Their houses and other property, it is added, have been confiscated.

The *Friend* says that the chieftainship of Clan Aberich, a sept of the Mackays, has devolved on the Rev. James Mackay, B. D., Chaplain of Meerut, by the death, recently announced, of his father, George Mackay of Inverness, the twelfth Chief.

A Kurrachee paper hears that during the approaching marching season, the only regiment which will pass through that town from the Upper Provinces, will be H. M.'s 88th Foot, besides the invalids and time-expired men from Peshawur.

We learn from the "Sindian" that some Abyssinian shields and a cross from Magdala—trophies taken by the army under Lord Napier of Magdala, and which have been presented to the 1st Belooch Regiment—have arrived at Kurrachee from England, Colonel Beville having forwarded them.

The Inspector General of Hospitals, for H. M.'s troops in the Bombay Presidency, is expected at Kurrachee by the beginning of next month, in order to judge for himself as to whether the depot barracks are really unfit for the occupation of European troops. We are afraid that the medical authorities here arrived at rather a hasty conclusion in condemning the barracks. On the arrival of the Inspector-General, a committee, consisting of himself, the Major-General commanding the Sind Division, and the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, will assemble to enquire into the subject connected with the depot barracks.—*Sindian.*

The "Sindian" states that the Agent of the Punjaub Railway at Lahore has deemed it advisable to recommend the abolition of the agency in Kurrachee, and to make over the business to the Sind Railway on the ground that there is but little to be done to necessitate the keeping up of a large establishment, and that the work at present devolving on the agency could be accomplished by one of the clerks of the Sind Railway. The work to be done appears to be chiefly in connection with the landing and transmission of materials, stores &c.

The "Madras Times" mentions another instance of the liberality of the Maharajah of Vizianagram. He has proposed to the Madras Government to establish and support a class of six pupils in the Madras Medical College, to be composed of youths from the Vizagapatam country, to each of whom he will grant a monthly allowance of ten rupees in addition to supplying books, &c., during the period in which they may be prosecuting their studies at the college. On obtaining diplomas, the students will return to Vizagapatam, where they will be employed in the State dispensaries, and in itinerating—especially during the prevalence of an epidemic—as physicians and vaccinators, thus forming a kind of local medical service.

The "Bangalore Herald" states that Government has decided that the 16th (Queen's) Lancers who have occupied Bangalore since September 1865, should leave at the fall of the year for Secunderabad, and that the 18th Hussars, who were relieved by the Lancers, should return to Bangalore. "A more stupid waste of public money," the "Herald" remarks, "we have seldom heard of. However the business is now definitely settled, though we have been informed that some of our local authorities yet indulge in the belief that the move is not to come to pass, and that the sensible plan will be adopted of changing the position of the incoming cavalry regiment with the 18th. We do not anticipate, however, any such wise arrangement."

The "Madras Times" expresses pleasure in announcing that the intention of the local Government, or rather of the Governor, to establish native infantry lines at Egmore, has been abandoned. The scheme is said to have been a pet one of the Commander-in-Chief, and His Excellency had succeeded so well in persuading Lord Napier of its excellence that a short time ago it seemed likely to be carried out in spite of the protests of all concerned. The people, through the press, protested against the ruin of one of the best suburbs of the town, and the municipality through its president protested against the shutting up of one of the few lanes of this densely populated city. "It seems a pity, however," adds our contemporary, "that the abandonment of this scheme should [illegible] the leading away of one of the [illegible] Vepery lines be so [illegible] troops can be no [illegible]some other suitable [illegible] It can hardly be [illegible] India should [illegible]erform the [illegible] place."

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE BANK OF BENGAL IN BOMBAY.

LONDON, 25TH JUNE.

In the House of Lords last night the Duke of Argyll, replying to the Marquis of Salisbury, said he had sent a despatch to the Government of India to use all their influence with the Bank of Bengal in order to induce that institution to withdraw its Bombay Agency.

The Viceroy of Egypt has visited and dined with Her Majesty at Windsor.

405 miles of the French Atlantic cable have been laid.

BOMBAY MAIL.

The Bombay Mail of the 8th instant reached Suez to-day.

LONDON, 27TH JUNE.

The Great Eastern continues to proceed on her voyage satisfactorily.

The Queen held a grand review on Saturday in honour of the Viceroy of Egypt.

AMERICA.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, 27TH JUNE.

Eight hundred men eluded the New York authorities, and sailed on Saturday night for Cuba.

The Spanish Minister at Washington has threatened to demand his passports if an official interview is granted to the Cuban Envoy.

LONDON, 24TH JUNE, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was quiet. Prices were unchanged.

Fair Dhollera 10¼d.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending 23rd June show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes	£10,750,000 Inc.	£375,000
Bills discounted	£16,500,000 Dec.	£500,000
Cash	£19,500,000 Inc.	£250,000

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

We regret to state that an accident occurred yesterday morning about two and a half miles north of Etola to the through train from Ahmedabad to Bombay, by which eleven passengers lost their lives and seven were more or less wounded. The following report from Mr. Currey, Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, to Lieutenant-Colonel Trevor, R.E., Consulting Engineer for Railways, which has been courteously placed at our disposal, contains all the information which has yet been received regarding the occurrence:—

Sir,—I much regret to have to report that a serious accident occurred this morning about two and a half miles north of Etola to the through passenger train from Ahmedabad to Bombay.

The engine is stated to have come in contact with a buffalo, and the result was that several carriages were thrown off the line—two double-storied third-class carriages being broken up.

The Company's consulting surgeon at Baroda telegraphs to me that ten third-class passengers were killed and one more has since died, one third-class passenger is seriously injured, and six more slightly so. Medical aid has been afforded. The passengers killed and injured are said to be all Hindoos.

Further particulars shall be sent as soon as received.—I am, &c., C. Currey, Agent.

The telegrams received regarding the accident are from native officials, the Resident Engineer having been staying for a few days at Surat. But the telegram regarding the killed and wounded is from the Company's consulting surgeon at Baroda and may be relied on. The names of the unfortunate passengers who have been killed are not yet known.

A special train left Bombay for Etola last night at 8 o'clock, by which Mr. Duxbury, Traffic Manager of the line, Mr. Richmond, Chief Resident Engineer, and Captain White, Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, proceeded to the scene of the accident.

PARIS LETTER

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, 4TH JUNE.

All accounts from the provinces agree in stating that the crops of all kinds are magnificent, unusually abundant, and of excellent quality. But, if the cold and wet of this most unpropitious summer endure much longer, it is feared that everything will rot in the ground. The fruit, which is beginning to reach Paris in considerable quantities, has scarcely any flavour; the strawberries, especially, are hardly recognizable. A curious contrast to the half-ripened fruit from the neighbourhood of the capital is afforded, just now, by the windows of that unrivalled temple of *gourmandise*, the House of Chevet, in the Palais Royal, where magnificent strawberries, cherries, apricots, nectarines, almonds, black and white grapes, a fine young peach-tree laden with meltingly-ripe peaches, are displayed in company with equally splendid pineapples growing in pots, bananas, oranges, and other less known Oriental products. The whole display having been furnished by portions of the planet less harshly dealt with than ours, is strikingly illustrative of the difference between sunshine and shadow, and is gazed at, from morning to night, and almost from night to morning, by admiring crowds.

The fierce and eager excitement of the electioneering campaign is prolonged, to a certain extent, by the necessity of proceeding to a new election in certain wards where no candidate was able to secure the legal proportion of the total votes. Some of the preliminary meetings, convened in view of this supplementary act of the electoral drama, have been exceedingly tumultuous, but there has been no attempt to renew the acts of violence which, a fortnight ago, startled Paris from its propriety. The Government seems well pleased with the change of tactics which has had the effect of sending into the Legislative Palace some of the most violent and uncompromising enemies, not only of the Empire, but also of the existing social *régime*. MM. Thiers and Jules Favre were all the more dangerous enemies because, while attacking everything the Emperor did, their attacks were confined to the Imperial policy, and made no onset upon received social ideas and arrangements. The Orleanism of M. Thiers, and the Doctrinal Republic of Jules Favre—a monarchy with a President at its head instead of a King—appeal to the sympathies of few; and those gentlemen are well-nigh powerless in their action, except as giving, through their power as debaters, point and sting to the criticism which they bring to bear on the entire march of the present Government. They are consequently a perpetual thorn in the side of the latter; but are powerless to help forward the work of improvement and consolidation which the Emperor is anxious to accomplish through the dynastic institutions he has founded. The substitution of the thoroughgoing apostles of democratic-socialism in place of the once locally-famous, but now discredited "Five," will bring the French Parliament and people face to face, with "the Revolution" on the one hand and the Empire on the other. The partizans of the latter believe that both the Assembly and the country, called upon to choose between the two, will pronounce, more emphatically than ever, in favour of the latter; thus rallying to the support of the existing order of things the large class of those who possess no special political convictions, and would be content with the gradual and constitutional amelioration of the existing *régime*. The Duke de Persigny, and the other liberal advisers of the Emperor, express satisfaction with a result which they regard as likely to strengthen the Emperor in the path of liberal concession, by rendering him independent of the clerical party, whose support he has hitherto been compelled, by the opposition of the so-called Liberals, to purchase unwillingly, and at considerable cost.

Small parties, during the suspension of the crowded assemblies that are the

TAILS.

MR. CAMERON, the tail-hunter, addresses the following letter to the *Indian Daily News*:—

SIR,—The *Bombay Gazette* has very kindly noticed that project of mine, and I have little to state on what he has said except that the application of the word "enthusiast" be misinterpreted. The expense would be inconsiderable, and could, to a great measure, be supplied from the annual Government grant to science, while I have no doubt that, if only for the novelty of the thing, would individually subscribe. One indeed, J. H. already offers his mite. I know my ground well—both Malays and Dyaks—and the primeval forests (far from anything like a Bengal jungle) I would track in. I have myself been well seasoned by exposure and hardships to lead the life I propose for only a few months, and my aim with a rifle is unerring and have come much in contact with very rude and even savage tribes, and it is possible that my experience this way may serve me in making advances to the tailed men (if they exist) or in circumventing them. To the two Europeans I propose to take with me I take every precaution both for supplying my place in the event of any contingency, and in making the Dyaks sure of their ground if an onslaught or rush is made by the enemy; for the Dyaks, although ignorant of fear and personally brave to a degree, might possibly take to sudden flight from an onset of such entirely new (and perhaps desperate) foes. And when the occasion is remembered—that it will settle probably a much-vexed question, supply the "missing link," clear up "the Asian mystery," bring men into closer relationship with nature (which we much want in this age,) I am sure that it will be regarded with approval, that I have offered myself for it with both wisdom and prudence. Of course, if the expedition fails, there will be no serious harm come, and there will at least be my experience to chronicle and inform and it may be that other stray bits of information may be picked up.

I have already replied in my last (in anticipation) to the scowls with which the *Bombay Gazette* closes—that it records all mere idle gossip. This is [illegible] and perhaps [illegible] to some) offensive subject.

Captain Jackson may have [illegible] heart in my [illegible] but big, long rigmarole had practically the [illegible] There are people who err from the broadest of motives. "Tailess" may produce his specimen to Dr. Fayrer, who will be glad doubtless to examine him, but a *freak* is quite another thing from a rule, and will hardly supply its place.—Yours, &c.,

A. CAMERON.

THE INSTALLATION OF THE MAHARAJAH OF BHURTPORE.

The Maharajah of Bhurtpore having attained his majority by completing his eighteenth year, the following new arrangements for the government of the State have been sanctioned by His Excellency the Viceroy in Council. His Highness will carry on the administration, assisted by a State Council of six Sirdars, on the same principles which have obtained during the minority, for the next three years, until he is 21; subject to a code of rules drawn up by the Political Agent in consultation with the Agent of the Governor General and approved by the Viceroy. The Political Agent will cease to take any direct part in the conduct of affairs, but will exercise a general supervision over the administration, as well as over that of Ulwar, Kerowlie and Dholepore, which have been united with Bhurtpore into one agency of the eastern States of Rajpootana. All the present officials will continue to carry on their duties, and for the next three years at least things will go on as heretofore.

The Maharajah was formally installed according to Hindu conditions on Thursday, the 10th instant. A full durbar was held by Captain Walter at the palace and was attended by all entitled to appear. After the usual preliminary ceremonies, Captain Walter addressed the Sirdars. Having explained to them the new arrangements he continued somewhat as follows:—

"This is a day of great pleasure to me. It is now upwards of thirteen years since I first became acquainted with the Maharajah, then a very young child. Under my eye he has grown up to manhood, and it is by myself, under the orders of Government, that His Highness is now invested with the power to administer the affairs of his country. To-day happens to be my birthday. I am not an old man yet, but it makes one feel old to see those whom one has known as small children grown up to youth and manhood. Many of those whom I knew when first I came amongst you are now no more. It is true that their places are not empty, their sons or relatives succeeded them, but nevertheless to me their places seem empty. Some of them died at a ripe old age, others were cut off in the prime of life. Life at the longest is all too short for the work we ought to do in this world, and we must recollect that as a man acts here he will be acted by in the world to come. I fully believe that to him to whom much authority and power are given in this world, of him will much be required hereafter. I congratulate the Maharajah on attaining to power, and to the government of the country of his ancestors, many of whom were great and good men. In some things, perhaps, our ancestors may have been in advance of us, but in most we are ahead of them. *Kadimi destur* (ancient custom) is a very good thing in some respects, but when it stands in the way of progress it must be set aside. Within the last few years Bhurtpore has advanced: it has fought against *Kadimi destur* and often gained the victory. I hope that you will go on advancing in the path of progress as you must do if you wish to keep pace with the spirit of the age. I have now only thank those who have been connected with me in carrying on the duties of the government of the State, for the assistance they have rendered me; and I hope they will continue to render the same to the Maharajah. You have an old and well known proverb, 'the ruler for the time being is always considered a tyrant.' I to-day lay down the reins of office, and I hope you will, therefore, consider that with them I have also discarded my character as a tyrant. And if, perchance, during the time I have been administering the affairs of the country I have treated any one with tyranny I hope I may be forgiven."—*Friend of India.*

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.—The P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Cornelia*, Captain P. B. Jones, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the following passengers:—

[illegible]ampton—Mrs. Gayen and infant, Lieut. Wheatley, [illegible] M. J. G. H. Phillips, Captain Chinn, [illegible] W. Hill, and Mr. A. N.

ending 15th June that rain fell slightly in a few villages of the collectorate. The young rice crops were withering in some places for want of rain. The sugarcane crop also was suffering for want of rain. The state of public health was good excepting in some villages where cholera prevailed.

MR. NAGINDAS TULSIDAS, B.A., LL.B., a master in the Elphinstone High School, has resigned the service of Government with the view of qualifying himself for the Bombay bar. Mr. J. B. Peile, Director of Public Instruction, in accepting his resignation, expressed his sense of the meritorious services of that gentleman in the Educational Department and a hope that he would succeed in his professional career. The new Director has paid a well-merited compliment to Mr. Nagindas in thus acknowledging his useful services.

THE CAPTAIN AND MATE OF THE GREAT NORTHERN.

WE append a list of a few subscriptions made to the fund for the benefit of Captain Trew and Mr. Jones, the captain and mate of the wrecked ship Great Northern. We shall be glad to see these unfortunate persons liberally assisted. The loss of their ship left them destitute; the captain suffered, too, in health; and as it is unlikely they will be able to find employment here it is expected they will have to be sent home:—

G. F. Pim & Co.	Rs. 50
H. G. Dunlop, Esq.	" 50
W. Cooper, Esq.	" 50
Dadabhoy Hormusjee	" 25
Capt. Whiting	" 20
" Bandy	" 20
" Pinkney	" 20
J. Gordon, Esq.	" 10
	Rs. 245 paid into the New Bank of Bombay.

Other subscriptions to be paid into the Bank:—

C. A. Langley, Esq. & A. Thomson, Esq.	Rs. 100
C. Currey, Esq.	" 50
Cursetjee Kanchersjee & Sons	" 20

THE HEAVY FALL OF RAIN.

THE prognostications of a scanty rain-fall during this monsoon have so far proved as erroneous as most of the [illegible] regarding the [illegible]. Though it is only about a fortnight since the real monsoon rains commenced, we have already had nearly half of the average fall of a season. The heavy and continuous fall on Saturday and Sunday have mainly contributed to this result. On Saturday (which counts from 6 o'clock on Saturday morning to six o'clock on Sunday morning) 10 inches 20 cents of rain fell at Byculla; 11in. 38cts. at the Fort, and 1in. 24cts. at Colaba. The rain continued to fall heavily till Sunday evening, and the following is the measurement for Sunday:—Byculla, 7in. 49 cents; Fort, 4in. 95 cents,, and nearly 5 inches at Colaba. So that in the Fort we have had a total fall for the season of 36 inches 10 cents or nearly half the fall of an average season.

When such a heavy and continuous fall of rain occurs the low-lying parts of Bombay are generally a good deal flooded. On Sunday the rain could not escape through the drains fast enough, and a considerable portion of the native town, specially the parts bordering on the Flats, was several inches under water. The Esplanade had much the appearance of a lake dotted with islands, and especially at the market end the water accumulated to an unusual depth. We have not, however, heard of any serious loss of property in consequence.

THE MARRIAGE OF A HINDOO WIDOW.

IT will be remembered that on the 21st instant one Gunnesh Bapoojee appeared before Mr. Connon and obtained summonses against Messrs. Mahadew Govind Ranade, Ramcrustna Gopall, Bhasker Hurry Bhagwat, Narayen Mahadew, and others, charging them with criminal force and mischief. He also applied for a summons against Mr. Balla Mungesh, barrister-at-law, which Mr. Connon refused, telling the applicant to lay a written information. On Saturday last the applicant appeared before the Acting Chief Magistrate and laid the following information:—

"I am a Brahmin by caste and live at Khutter lane. On the 20th inst. a special private meeting, consisting of such Brahmin members as are invited to attend thereat, was held at the Thackoordwar temple, without the Fort of Bombay, to consider and discuss some point connected with the Hindoo religion, and I was elected a spokesman of the meeting by the members there present. Mr. Balla Mungesh Waglé, a Senoy by caste, who was not invited to attend at the said meeting, came there with [illegible] others, and while I was circulating a subscription list amongst the members, who were invited to attend, for their signatures, Mr. Balla Mungesh Waglé insisted upon my handing him the list for his signature, and though I remonstrated with him not to interfere in the matter as he was not invited and was not a Brahmin by caste, and as I was not authorised by the meeting to take the signatures of those who were not Brahmins and were not invited to take any part in the meeting, he, by force and in spite of my remonstrances, snatched away the list from my hands and partly tore it up, and while so doing caught me and forcibly dragged me about. Under these circumstances, I charge the said Mr. Balla Mungesh Waglé with criminal force and mischief, and pray that he may be dealt with according to law." The Magistrate granted a summons as prayed for.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS, 1869.

(Before the HON'BLE CHIEF JUSTICE COUCH.)

FIRST DAY, MONDAY, 28TH JUNE.

AN UNNATURAL OFFENCE. Dulla Oomed, charged with having committed an unnatural offence, was found guilty and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for five years.

THEFT OF A GOLD WATCH.—Venayek Narrayen Akeerkur, *alias* Ladcoba, was charged with, on 20th April, stealing a gold watch and chain belonging to Gunputrao Anundrao, in the service of Messrs. Keir, Prescot and Winter. The prisoner was a relative of the prosecutor, and had been in the habit of getting meals at his house. The watch and chain, on being missed, were found by the police in his possession. His defence was that he had got them from the prosecutor in order to have them taken to be repired. Prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to imprisonment for three years.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.—Govind Swaboo pleaded guilty to a charge of house-breaking by night in order to commit theft, and to stealing clever gold "venetians" and other articles belonging to a woman, Sagoona, residing at Cammateepoora; and Shikoo Rama and Luximon Wittoo were charged with receiving the same. The first prisoner lodged with the prosecutrix, a widow, and on the night of 26th April last he went to sleep on the verandah after supper. The evidence against the two last prisoners was that a hole was that night cut in the wall of the room. Govind and that [illegible] spend [illegible]

THE BOMBAY ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

THE annual general meeting of the Bombay Association was held in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute on Saturday afternoon. There was a good attendance of members, the only Europeans present were Messrs. Mull and Wood. Mr. Venayekrao Juggonathjee Sunkersett, one of the vice-presidents of the association, took the chair.

The Chairman, in opening the business, said—Gentlemen, this general meeting of the members and subscribers of the Bombay Association has been convened to receive the first annual report of the Committee of Management since the establishment of the association. I should have much wished to see our able and zealous president, the Hon'ble Munguldass Nathoobhoy, preside at this meeting; but I regret that severe indisposition prevents his doing so. This report ought to have been laid before you some time ago, but the delay that has taken place has been unavoidable. The report about to be submitted to you for adoption embraces an account of the proceedings of the Committee during the past year. During this period the Committee have taken action on several important matters involving local as well as imperial interest, which will, I trust, meet with your approval. I have the pleasure to inform the meeting that several subjects affecting the interest, of the people have recently engaged the attention of the Committee, on which they propose to address the authorities in this country and in England. The resuscitated association being yet in its infancy, due allowance should be made for its shortcomings. As it grows and gathers strength we hope to overcome the difficulties which it has to contend with. It requires sufficient time as well as adequate support and encouragement to bring it into a flourishing condition and increase its usefulness. The meeting will be gratified to learn that no less than 165 gentlemen, representing different classes of our community, have joined the association as members and subscribers since its re-establishment, and that an intelligent and respectable native chief, the Thakore of Moorbee, has made a handsome donation to the association. The good example which he has set will, I hope, be followed by other chiefs and sirdars, and by public-spirited and patriotic members of the native communities of Bombay and the mofussil. Gentlemen, you will further be glad to find that the Government of Bombay have been pleased to recognize the association as the exponent of the feelings and sentiments of the native community, and have desired to be put in possession of the sentiments of the association on important subjects affecting the interests of the people. Government have further favoured the association with copies of reports and selections from the printed records relating to several public departments. It is a matter of congratulation to note that our countrymen have at length been awakened from their lethargy by our patriotic citizen Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee—(applause)—by whose praiseworthy exertions a branch of the East India Association has just been established in Bombay under very good auspices, and which will prove a very valuable auxiliary to the cause espoused by the Bombay Association. The report of the operations of the Bombay Association will, I trust, convince the meeting of the utility of this body and the advisability of placing it on a permanent footing, and thereby increasing its usefulness. Before I sit down I earnestly exhort my countrymen to come forward and join this association, and to extend their countenance and support to a society that has been established with the object of advocating the rights of the people, redressing their grievances, improving their political condition, and promoting their welfare. (Applause.) I now beg to call upon the Secretary to read the report of the Managing Committee.

The Secretary (Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee) then read the first annual report of the Committee, which commenced by recapitulating the steps in connection with the re-establishment of the association, and then stating the bye-laws that had been adopted for conducting the proceedings. It then referred to the memorial to the Secretary of State adopted in March 1868 with regard to the admission of natives of India into the covenanted and the covenanted medical services of the country, and stated that the thanks of the members of the association were due to Mr. Cowasjee Jehangeer Readymoney, who had sent the Committee Rs. 1,000 for defraying the expenses incurred by the association in regard to this matter. The report then referred to the parliamentary proceedings in connection with this subject, and mentioned that they had conveyed to Mr. Fawcett the thanks of the association for that gentleman's laudable and disinterested endeavours to induce the Imperial Parliament to afford facilities for the admission of the natives of India into the Civil Service by holding the competitive examination in India as well as England. Sir Stafford Northcote, they next stated, had introduced into the House of Commons a "Bill to define the Powers of the Governor General of India in Council at Meetings for the making Laws and Regulations, and to make better provision for making laws and regulations for certain parts of India, and for certain other purposes," which bill contained a provision regarding the proposed admission of the natives into the Civil Service. The attention of Parliament being engrossed by the subject of the disestablishment of the Church of Ireland, Sir Stafford Northcote had been eventually obliged to withdraw the two bills regarding the Government of India which he had introduced. The Committee were, however, glad to find that the important measure proposed by Sir Stafford Northcote, which provided for the admission of the natives into the Civil Service, had recently been taken up and proceeded with by his successor, the Right Hon'ble the Duke of Argyll. This bill having just passed through its final stage in the House of Lords, the remedy which Her Majesty's Government proposed to provide for the state of the law, which virtually excluded the native from the Civil Service, bade fair to receive the sanction of the Imperial Legislature. As to the authority proposed to be given to the Government of India to admit qualified natives into the Civil Service without competition, but "subject to such rules and regulations as the Governor General in Council may from time to time prescribe, and under the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council," the Committee saw no reason to complain against the proposal, so far as it went, if it were carried out fairly and impartially in the liberal spirit in which it was conceived, and not allowed to remain a dead letter, like the famous declarations in the Act of 1833 and Her Majesty's Royal Proclamation of 1858. The Committee congratulated the association on the success that had so far attended their efforts, combined with those of the other associations, and rejoiced at the prospect of Parliament sanctioning the proposal of Her Majesty's liberal-minded Secretary of State for India, and thereby opening a higher and nobler career to our countrymen. They felt convinced that their countrymen would not like the idea of being admitted into the Civil Service on any terms which would mark them as inferior in qualification and attainments to those Englishmen who pass through the ordeal of a competitive examination in England, or which would lay them open to the imputation of having gained such admission through favour, and not on account of their merits. They would therefore have preferred admission by open competition in India if Government had thought proper to [illegible] for of the association to hold [illegible] mination in India as well as [illegible] made searching enquiries on the subject, and finding that the attempt proposed for the first time to assess lands situated in towns and cities had created widespread alarm and dissatisfaction throughout the mofussil, the Committee prepared an elaborate petition against the bill, and deputed their secretary to present it in person to the Select Committee to whom the Council had referred the measure; and subsequently the bill had been thoroughly recast, and considerable modifications and improvements made in it, so as to render the measure innocuous and deprive it of the character of a general assessment bill, by introducing a section exempting from assessment all lands held rent free for five years and upwards. After referring to the interview with the Earl of Mayo in Bombay, the report said that the thanks of the association were due to Government for valuable collections of the printed selections, records, reports and other useful publications which they had been pleased to present for the use of the association. The Committee were glad to announce that several native gentlemen of Poona had joined the association as members and subscribers, and they trusted that the example thus set would be followed by the principal inhabitants of the chief towns in this presidency. Sincere thanks were due to the gentlemen who had been pleased to extend their pecuniary aid to the association. The Committee had endeavoured to perform their onerous duties to the best of their judgment and ability, and in conclusion invited the aid and co-operation of all classes of their countrymen in promotion of the cause espoused by the association. They submitted the accounts of the receipts and disbursements of the association for the year ending 31st December 1868. The total receipts on account of donations, annual subscriptions, and interest amounted to Rs. 8,015. The following was a summary of the expenses, aggregating Rs. 7,494-11-4, and leaving a balance of Rs. 520-4-8:—Office rent, Rs. 510-0-0; establishment, Rs. 4,836-0-0; amount paid for advertisements and printing proceedings, memorials, circulars, &c., Rs. 815-3-4; amount paid for overland summaries, newspapers, books, and pamphlets, Rs. 624-4-0; stationery, postage, bill stamps, and stamped cheques, Rs. 221-11-0; engrossing, copying and miscellaneous charges, Rs. 487-9-0; total, Rs. 7,494-11-4.

After the report had been read, it was proposed by Mr. Ramkrishna Gopall Bhandarker, and seconded by Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee: "That the report just read be adopted, and that printed copies of it be circulated to the members and subscribers of the association."

Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee then moved: "That the best thanks of the meeting be given to the President, Vice-Presidents, and members of the Managing Committee and Secretary of the Bombay Association for the zeal and ability with which they have conducted the affairs of the association." In doing so Mr. Dadabhoy said—I hope, gentlement, you will kindly allow me to take this opportunity to tender my best thanks for electing me an honorary member of such a useful and influential association. The Bombay Association has a large field of usefulness before it. Now that political activity is increasing among the natives of India, this association rightly conducted can make themselves the guide to direct this activity into a beneficial result. There are many complaints from the Mofussil. Whether they are right or wrong I am not prepared to say, but if there are no grounds for them then the Bombay Association will do invaluable service to the State by setting the people right and by pointing out to them the groundless nature of their complaints,—thus removing much unnecessary dissatisfaction and difficulties in the administration. On the other hand, if the complaints be right, this association will do equally valuable service by bringing the complaints to the notice of Government and helping it to remove the causes. I have heard a great deal of these complaints. I shall give one instance,—I am told the interest charged on any arrears of land-tax is something like one hundred per cent. per annum. This sounds very strange. Is it true, and if true, is it justifiable on any reasonable grounds? In investigating into and answering such questions, you can do much good service to our people. If I were to judge from the manner in which some information has been given me, I should think there were very great dissatisfaction in various ways in the Mofussil. It is a pity it should be, for so after all it is quite possible that there may not be much good cause for it, and both the people and Government unnecessarily suffer. There are thus various ways in which this association can make itself extremely useful, and I trust it will avail itself of them. (Applause.)

Mr. Bhugwandass Purshotumdass seconded the resolution, and it was at once carried.

Rao Saheb Wishwanath Narayen Mundlick acknowledged this vote of thanks. Though he and the other members of the committee had not done much, they hoped they would be able to do more in good time provided they were seconded on all sides both in Bombay and the mofussil.

The following resolutions were then put to the meeting and passed:—

Proposed by Mr. Morarjee Goculdass, and seconded by Mr. Eduljee Bomanjee,—"That the following gentlemen be elected members of the Committee of Management:—Rugoonath Narayen, Esq., Nacoda Mahomed Alli Rogay, Esq., Nanabhai Hurridass, Esq., Rustomjee Cawasjee, Esq., Ramakrisna Gopall Bhandarker, Esq., Dr. Atmaram Pandoorung, Gunputrow Bhasker, Esq., Mahadeo Narayen Shigamker."

Proposed by Mr. Keshowjee Naique, and seconded by Mr. Perozshaw Merwanjee,—"That the thanks of the meeting be voted to the Managing Committee of the Framjee Cowasjee Institute for their kindness in giving the use of their hall for holding this meeting."

Proposed by Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee, and seconded by Mr. Lukhmidass Khimjee,—"That the thanks of the meeting be given to the Chairman for his able conduct in the chair."

This was all the business before the meeting.

FORT POLICE COURT.—28TH JUNE.

(Before NANA MOROJEE, Esq.)

THEFTS.—Abdool Curreem was charged with stealing a quantity of screws, the property of the Municipality, from the premises of the new bazaar, and was, on conviction, sentenced to receive ten stripes.—Ahmed Mohideen was sentenced to receive twelve stripes for stealing from the pocket of Doming DeSouza two currency notes for Rs. 10 each at the fish bazaar.

ASSAULT.—Mahomed Jaffer was fined eight rupees for committing an assault against the person of one Dajee Gopal.

ENTICING AWAY A WOMAN.—Jumnadass Pranvullabdass, a sweetmeat-seller, this day appeared before His Worship and obtained a warrant against one Dyal Mowjee, charging him with taking away his (applicant's) wife and detaining her, without his consent, for the purpose of having illicit intercourse.

IS A VELOCIPEDE A FOOT PASSENGER?

THE velocipede mania (says a London contemporary) has received a check. Not satisfied with propelling [illegible] of teeth hereab[illegible]

THE MILTON AND GALILEO LETTERS.

THE following note appears in *Fraser* of this month:—"Professor Owen's communication reached us when the May number of the magazine was going through the press, and it is my duty to say that the concluding page of his article throwing doubt on the authenticity of the letters was omitted for want of space. The letters were in my own opinion so obviously forgeries, that I should have attached no importance whatever to them, except for the imprimatur of the French Academy of Sciences. I thought that Professor Owen's incredulity was sufficiently indicated by a sentence in the part of the article which was printed; that the prompt denunciation of the fraud, which was certain to follow on the publication of the letters in England would be a fit rebuke to the incautiousness of the Academy, and that there was no occasion for me therefore to postpone their appearance, as I should otherwise have been obliged to do. If I have thus led hasty readers to suppose Professor Owen's sagacity to have been at fault, I must offer my humble apologies both to them and to him.—The Editor of *Fraser*."

WORSE THAN USELESS LEGISLATION.

A LETTER which has been written to a London contemporary shows that what is called philanthropic legislation sometimes misses its mark. The law forbidding milliners to work after four o'clock on Saturdays has simply made the classes it was intended to benefit worse off than they were before. When the hour fixed by law arrives for closing the workshops the milliners and others must go home and toil, for the half day they lose is deducted from their wages. "I find," writes a "mantlemaker" of her work, "I cannot get it done; consequently I must take it home, and find light, and, in winter, fire, which I should save if it were not for the law. I get no more money for the work." It is like the eight-hours law in America—the employers can take care that they lose nothing by it, and of course they do so. People who have families to support, or who are pressed for money, would much rather work a few hours overtime than have compulsory repose thrust upon them. The inspectors who are assisting to enforce these laws cannot give a good account of them, and they might be modified without the good that is contained in their principle being lost.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

KILLED BY JOY.

"JOY does not kill," is a saying which has lately been contradicted by the death, under most curious circumstances, of an old French soldier of the Empire.

He had reached the age of 79 and was an object of love and esteem to all who knew him.

On a certain morning not long ago he went to the house of the Collector to pay the yearly taxes, and found that worthy at breakfast. "Good morning!" said the great man, offering the soldier a glass of wine, "how pleased you must be!"

"Pleased!" said the soldier, "it does not please a man to pay away money in taxes, especially when he has very little to spend!"

"What, you an old soldier and have not heard that the Emperor has just granted a life pension of 250 francs a year to all who served under the Empire?"

"A pension of 250 francs? you must be laughing at me!"

"On the contrary I assure you I never was more serious in my life, and to prove it I will read you the announcement."

The announcement was scarcely read to the end, when the wine glass slipped from the old soldier's hand and he fell to the floor struck down by a fit of apoplexy.

In spite of all care he died a few minutes afterwards, a victim to the excess of joy that kills.

THE AUSTRALIAN LABOUR MARKET.

NOTHING can be more matter-of-fact than the quotations of the labour market which appear periodically in the Australian papers. At the date of the departure of the last mail to hand, the labour market in Melbourne continued to improve particularly with regard to agriculturists. "In every part of the country our farmers are hard at work putting their crops in; the weather has been exceedingly favourable, and a large breadth of ground is now being got under tillage, and all descriptions of farm labourers now meet with ready employment. Gardeners are also in demand, and find ready employment at good wages. In town a large number of buildings are in progress, and most of the trades are fully employed. Good female servants are still in demand, both in town and country. Wages are fully maintained, and the rates of payment may be taken as follows:—

"Stonemasons and bricklayers, 10s. per day; carpenters 9s. do; builders' labourers, 7s. do.; hutkeepers £26 to £30 per annum, shepherds, £30 to £35 and £40 per do; lads for country, 4s. to 8s. per week; do for town, 8s. to 12s. do; general farm servants 12s. to 15s. do; ploughmen, 15s. to 20s. do; fencers 1s. 9d. to 2s. per rod; grubbers 4s. and upwards per rod; gardeners for town, 15s. to 30s. per week; do for country, 15s. to 20s. do; grooms 15s. to 20s. do; bush carpenters, 25s. to 30s. do; wood-splitters, 3s. 6d. per ton; blacksmiths, 30s. per week; wheel-wrights, 35s. to 40s. do; brickmakers 18s. to 20s. per 1,000 with rations; married couples, for country, without encumbrance (first class), from £50 to £70 per annum; do (second class), from £50 to £60 do.; do. with family, £40 do; housemaids for country, £30 to £35 do; for town, £26 to £30 do; female servants for country (good), £26 to £28 do; laundresses (country), £30 to £35 do; cooks for hotels £40 to £50 do; do. for country, £52 to £75 do.; nursemaids (country,) £20 to £25; do. in town, 5s. to 7s. per week."

DERBY SWEEPS AND OTHER LOTTERIES.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Indian Daily News* writes:—

SIR,—Considering the number of lotteries on the Derby event recently got up, and the proposal made by a correspondent in your issue of the 11th, for their extension and regulation, it would seem that many persons are ignorant of the fact that these lotteries have been declared by Act V. of 1844 to be common and public nuisances, and against law. The second section of that Act provides that any person getting up these lotteries, or keeping any office or place (publicly or privately) for drawing them, or knowingly allowing them to be drawn in his or her house, shall, on conviction before a magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding five thousand rupees. And any person paying money for tickets, or in any way sharing in such lotteries, or taking part in any event relative to such lotteries, is similarly, under section 3, liable, for every such offence, to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees. The Hon. Mr. Maino's Act relating to horse-racing in India (VIII. of 1867) expressly says (Section 2):—"Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to legalize any transaction connected with house-racing to which the provisions of Act No. V. of 1844 apply." Now I wish to impress upon all whom it may concern, that Section 4 of the Act of 1844 gives half the fine levied to the informer, the other half going to Government. I have reason to believe that some persons, tempted by the provision, are contemplating dealing with gentlemen like your correspondent, as the police in Bombay have been doing with getters-up of lotteries. The present warning, if taken, may save many [illegible]

A COMPROMISE WITH THE PEERS.

LORD RIBBLESDALE writes to the *Times* stating that a picture executed by himself has been refused by the Royal Academy. Sir Francis Grant, in another letter, admits the soft impeachment, but says that the Academicians were not aware that the rejected work proceeded from his lordship's hands. We are very sorry this has happened. Although the picture might not be all that could be desired, yet at the present time we could wish every encouragement to be given to the House of Lords to occupy themselves in innocent pursuits. It is all very well for Sir Francis Grant to refuse a peer's picture, but we must remember that the peers identify the Royal Academy with the public, and may with some show of justice say, "You reject a picture from a member of our body, we will reject your Irish Church Bill." This would place us all in a very unpleasant position, and we put it to Sir F. Grant, would it not be advisable to come to some arrangement with the House of Lords by which each one of them might be allowed to exhibit a painting, the work of their own hands, at the Exhibition next year, on the understanding that they will give no trouble on the Irish Church question? We think we may promise the lords that if they confine themselves to painting the public will not look too closely at their works.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE SUEZ CANAL.

WE cannot refrain from expressing a regret that justice is scarcely done by the public towards a gentleman who has supported for these ten years past all the weight of the company's enormous interests in England, has canvassed with pen and voice each succeeding Government for support, has fought, single-handed, a most arduous and apparently desperate battle with a hostile press, and with public more apathetic or contemptuous; and this, as is understood, without other reward than a consciousness of right, and a profound desire to advance the world's true interest. We allude to Mr. D. A. Lange, "English director" of the company. In rendering a well-deserved tribute of admiration to M. de Lesseps, it has almost been forgotten that one of ourselves, an Englishman by family and education, though born, we believe, in England, was associated from the very first with the great French engineer in his undertaking, and, by increasing activity and perseverance, when the prospect was darkest, has earned a claim upon our admiration scarcely less strong than that of M. de Lesseps himself. It should be universally known that to Mr. Lange's patriotic firmness was it principally due that the vast tract of Gosshen was resold by the company to Egypt, and the complete neutralisation of the canal established.—*Asiatic.*

THE G. I. P. RAILWAY AND THE BHORE GHAUT.

(*Daily News.*)

AN "Anglo-Indian" correspondent asks us how long, in these days of quick communication, it takes to convey an official letter from Bombay to London. Mr. Gran Duff is reported to have said, on Tuesday night, (June 1), in the House of Commons, that "he was sorry he had not as yet received the report of the Commission appointed to investigate into the accident which had taken place in the Bhore Ghaut, on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway." Yet that report, with the "resolution" of the Government of Bombay upon it, was published in the *Bombay Gazette* fully two months ago. The report is based upon the remarkable evidence given by Mr. Walter Knox, the Railway Company's agent at Bombay, who stated that the accident was immediately caused by the negligence or want of nerve of the person in charge of the train, but that the train would not have been precipitated over the end of the embankment of the reversing station, and the lives of a few dozen natives would possibly not have been sacrificed, if the reversing station itself had not been a "trap," carefully left open for the destruction of runaway trains. Mr. Knox declared further, that since he set foot in the country, two years ago, he had been convinced that the reversing station was a serious engineering blunder; and that he despaired of getting it done away with, on account of the difficulty of moving the Government and the Home Board to action in the matter. When the accident occurred, Mr. Watt, the managing director at home, wrote to the papers to say that he and his colleagues would lose no time in giving the public full information as to the causes of so fearful a disaster. It is now more than four months since this promise was made, yet at the Railway Company's meeting the other day not a word was said about the accident; the damaging evidence of Mr. Knox, and the full and careful report of the Bombay Commission, were kept out of sight, and it was merely stated that "a competent person has been sent to examine the Semmering, the Brenner, and other great inclines, in order to ascertain the best means of securing safety for the future." Would such a mode of "investigating" the history of an accident on any English railway be tolerated for a moment?

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

THE *Evening Bulletin* of San Francisco gives some interesting particulars in its number of April 29, of the almost magical rapidity with which the works on the Pacific railroad were completed. Writing from the "Central Pacific Construction Camp," on the 28th ult., the correspondent of the *Bulletin* says—"The work on the Union Pacific progresses slowly. The iron is laid within eight miles of the summit, and the work is going on daily. The trackl[illegible] were stirring early this morning, and the whole camp was alive by five o'clock. By seven o'clock nearly three miles were laid." Writing at noon on the same day, he says:—"A great feat has been accomplished this morning. Seven miles of tract have been laid by the Central Pacific, and the tracklayers' party dined in their regular quarters at the end of the new-laid track. In one morning 3,500 men, 800 horses (with teams and all their provender) all the stores of the company and of the Chinese traders, the blacksmiths' shops, the harness-makers' shops, the company's office, the telegraph-office, the headquarters of Mr. Stanford, and the abode of Mr. Strobridge and family, and the boarding and sleeping apartments of 500 white men, have moved nine miles as easily as if they had been a board a large steamship. The dead weight above moved this morning over nine miles of road, seven of which has been built since daylight includes the ties hauled by teams, without reckoning the rolling stock, fuel, or water trains. There are nearly 3,000 tons in shop. The camps and commissariat of an army of 10,000 persons have advanced nine miles without the slightest accident into the new country, and no one has suffered the privation of any of the comforts which the best cared-for working men can enjoy in a mountain town." The wonderful result of the entire day's work is thus stated:—"The greatest work in track-laying ever accomplished or conceived by railroad men has been successfully achieved to-day by the Central Pacific Company. Ten miles and fifty-eight feet of railroad (grading excepted) has been made between daylight and sun down. Some two or three miles of this had been hauled out by teams yesterday on the advance, but all the iron rails, fish bars, bolts, and spikes were carried out to-day, and the most part of it was brought a number of miles from the rear, as the station this morning was two miles behind the foremost rails. The ties for over seven miles had to be hauled by two horse teams from five miles where they were first laid to over twelve miles where they were last laid, and [illegible] regular and mountain road. [illegible] from

A CURIOUS CASE.

A STRANGE story has been disclosed to the magistrate at Lambeth in regard to the relations between the police and the predatory classes against whom they are supposed to protect the public. According to the evidence of Sergeant Ham, he one day received a letter from Richards, an inspector of the Brighton Railway Company's detective police, expressing a desire to see him "very particular" about some business. They met accordingly, and Richards said, "You and Range (another constable) have got old Black Miles and Billy Green (two men charged with theft); I suppose you don't want to get them convicted, do you?" Ham replied, "No, not particularly;" and Richards went on to explain if the sergeant and the other constable would [illegible] they had made inquiries, and found the stolen property belonged to some one whom the prisoners would [illegible] to "buff" it—that is, own it—they should have [illegible] between them. The negotiation was at once reported to the superintendent at Lambeth, and as soon as it had been completed by payment of the bribe Richards and another man, equivocally described as a dealer in jewellery," who had also taken part in the transaction, were arrested. It was further alleged that Richards was on intimate terms with thieves, frequenting their public-houses, shaking hands with them, and even receiving visits from them at his own house, where he had a fine assortment of skeleton keys and similar implements. Although Richards was in the service, not of the public, but of a railway company, it was, according to the charge against him, on the metropolitan police that he exercised his corrupting influence, and on whose co-operation he relied in his schemes for foiling justice.

THE POWER OF SULKINESS.

GREAT is the power of sulkiness. Fortunately for the world, it rarely exists in its highest and most concentrated form, for, if united to real intellectual or moral force, it would be a despotism so thorough as to be [illegible] rious to the general welfare of humanity. But in a [illegible] and more ignoble form it is not uncommon, and the dead weight and steady choking pressure which many [illegible] endure in consequence go to make up an almost intolerable grievance. There are people who have the [illegible] being sulky for an indefinite length of time, and [illegible] that they act thus on principle; but it is almost invariably found that the principle harmonizes with the natural [illegible] for to tempers that are short and sweet, but inconsistent or quickly placable—and any of these are liable to be suddenly vexed for an hour or two—it is always a difficulty to sulk. It is a bit of acting and not reality, and when carried out, and the assumption of it is felt to be a burden too heavy to be borne.

The capacity for steady solid concentrated sulkiness is a mighty power to him who possesses it; it implies many curious and varied accomplishments and gifts, among others that of the complete mastery of the [illegible] senses. It is for a man to be blind when he is determined that he should open his eyes, dumb whenever words would be acceptable, deaf to all allurements or submission, insensible to every effort at conciliation. It can create gloom, and, having created it, it can perpetuate and deepen it until it becomes a clinging atmosphere as unwholesome as a malaria. It commands an absolute control over the facial muscles, so that no softness or sign of yielding, not a ripple of a smile or an expression of pleasure, may take place for a moment to the sullen apathy or illumine the habitual scowl of the confirmed sulker. In a word, it is the faculty of simulation to such a degree that a person shall appear to be blind, deaf, dumb, stupid, paralyzed, ill, or dead when ever and for as long as he chooses. Mr. Helps truly said, "Unreason always governs. Nothing prevents you having your own way so much as being all amenable to reason." And sulkiness neither [illegible] reasons nor listens to them. The sulky being sometimes wears a depressed, spiritless, and utterly dejected appearance, as though crushed and heartbroken by long-continued oppression; sometimes a hot, displeased, dragging step, and a black and lowering brow are the chief signs which indicate the disturbance within, and the form of the vengeance which is to be taken in respect of it. The latter is the masculine type; the former is properly speaking feminine. Mr. N. P. Willis, in one of his earlier volumes, has a clever little tale describing the power of an "injured look." By virtue of it a young American lady contrived to persuade a whole house full of boarders to regard her has a martyr, and to speak of her worst and think the worst they could of her husband; and all this, without uttering one word herself. It was produced solely by the "injured look." And if there is an "injured look" there is also such a thing as a

... CHRISTIAN?

... Archbishop of York is a sensible man, but like other sensible men, he evidently has a secret persuasion that Ninety-Ninety is essentially Christian; ... why should he, at the Church Conference at Sheffield, insist twice within the compass of the very few words addressed to it on its opening, on the duty of ... the members' various opinions, but ... them in love," or "speaking the truth ... as he phrased it again in another minute? ... he have said this in his place in ... House of Lords to his brother Peers? Given ... doubtless, he might have commented with regret ... malignant spirit of a bitter speech, even if it ... friend's or with pleasure on the charitable spirit ... generous speech, even if it were an opponent's; ... certainly would not have exhorted Lord Derby ... speak the truth in love," nor have found fault ... Lord Westbury or Lord Cairns for *not* "speaking the truth in love." He would have felt instinctively ... the House of Lords that would have been but ... namby-pamby in an assembly which heartily ... namby-pamby,—and this, too, though in ... House of Lords is probably much ... than the House of Commons. ... Professor Owen ever dream of entreating ... Huxley to speak the truth "in love," or ... Roderick Murchison entreat Sir Samuel Baker ... to argument on an expedition to search for Lo ... But in a Church Conference it is felt that ... assembly is exactly in place. And yet the Archbishop did not in the least expect his archdeacons ... and curates to speak the truth in hate; and if he ... he is far too much of a man of the world to ... that the cut-and-dried exhortation to "speak ... truth in love" would ... He knows that an ... the fairness and manliness of Englishmen, ... of liberty, and their respect for earnest in... would do a great deal more to prevent any ... in theological debate than such a formula as ... somehow,—and it is one of the worst signs for ... Christianity of the day,—Englishmen, when they ... together for a religious purpose, have got ... to expect what we cannot help calling spiri... self-washy, namby-pamby expressions, in fact which ... not named so for love-like hearts making a good deal ... of their drowsiness, but of no particular ... It has come to be thought, in a technical ... to affect great fear of hurting anybody's feel... any emotion, your belief honestly and without any ... reference to whether what you say is quite ... accordance with the views of others or not. Yet nothing ... would profane his explanation of belief to men ... he really loved and honoured by this sort of ... Depend upon it that those who want to per... the rest of the world that they are straining ... to prevent giving their fellow-creatures ... endless misery, sensation, will never be given ... more than downright self-denial on be... these fellow-creatures which is the only real ... of Christianity were really the ... sort of thing that flinching it with this so-called ... conviction without ... no more heard of. Yet it is ... two things more completely ... Christianity and religious namby... of the very essence of the mellifluous ... which we vainly try to describe under ... always blurs the edges of every dis... and feeling with a half apology for its ... thing else. If the devotee of namby... ought to be, telling his theological beliefs ... a mist of tears for its necessary ... body's else's theological belief, that ... body what he does think at all. ... is, or ought to be, declaring his ... in such a flutter to insist that ... and the sinner, that his ... a flood of amiable pity. If ... express his approbation or ... more decisive mind, he is ... so far and commit himself ... guards himself by 'hedg... does completely nauseless, ... sympathetic remains. In ... namby-pamby is to ... or, from a misty idea ... thing in particular;— ... uring liberally every ... opposite, saying ... you are going ... to rebuke in the ... that the sword of ... brandish in the air, but ... as if "the whole creation ... which one anathema that ... chloroform to it! ... sort of sitting to be ... nised instantaneously ... with a head ... not get confused ... at weakness ... about God's ...

SPONTANEOUS GENERATION.

Some interesting facts bearing on the subject of spontaneous generation, are stated by Mr. Staniland Wake in *Scientific Opinion*:—

"I kept on my chimney-piece an uncovered glass containing water, and after having examined various infusions, this water attracted my attention from its containing a quantity of what appeared to be dust. On examining a drop of the water under the microscope what was my surprise to find it swarming with animal life, the *Loxoda, amiens*; other infusoria, being present in great numbers! This was so different from what the assertions of the 'heterogenists' had led me to expect that I determined to repeat the experiment with fresh water, after the glass had been thoroughly cleansed. In five days after fresh water had been placed in the glass I again found *Loxoda*, which, it must be remembered, are *collected* infusoria, and therefore, according to the heterogenists, among the last animalcules to appear in organic infusions. I found, in addition, other small infusoria, and various little floating fibrous masses, to which the smaller animalcules were in some cases united."

"As to the question of the origin of infusoria from pre-existing germs contained in the infused substances, I would refer your readers to a short but important memoir on 'The Natural Development of Bacteria in the Protoplasmic Parts of various Plants,' by M. A. Bechamp, a translation of which, from the *Comptes Rendus* is published in the *Popular Science Review* for this month. M. Bechamp shows that these bacteria are developed from certain 'molecular granulations,' or *microzymæ*, which are 'really and naturally' contained in the pulp of soft and green plants. That the presence of these *microzymæ* is absolutely necessary to the development of infusoria in all infusions, and that they pre-exist in the substances infused, and are not spontaneously generated, as suggested by M. Pouchet and his followers, quite agrees with my own experience. If a thin section of a rachis is placed under the microscope, small molecular bodies may be detected in some of the cells, which bodies, from their appearance and power of movement, are evidently *monads*. Further, if a green leaf be moistened and rubbed on a glass slide, a number of these living molecules—in some cases bacteria, and in others monads—are found on the glass when it is viewed through the microscope. I have obtained thousands of them from the leaf of a variegated laurel and have seen them issue from the substance in a perfect stream. This is no doubt the phenomenon mentioned by Prof. Mantegazza, who says that he perceived 'un anaas de fines granulations, provenant de la desorganisation du tissu végétal;' and he adds, 'C'est le *bacterium termo* en voie de formation.' This interpretation of the phenomenon is, however, clearly wrong; the cell contents alone give rise to the molecular bodies, which, in fact, pre-exist in the tissue, and after their discharge, the detached empty cells float about in the fluid. I have met with the same small organic bodies in every green leaf I have experimented on, and I have no doubt they exist in every substance which has a vegetable basis, or which contains vegetable matter—and, therefore, in all animal matter. Bread is a very good substance to use for infusion, and on applying a drop of water to a crumb, I have found not only organic molecules such as those contained in the green leaf, but also small, almost transparent spherical bodies, which float on the surface of the water."

OUR NAVAL ARMAMENTS.

The value of a distributed armament appears to be distinctly recognised by Sir William Armstrong. He argues that "six little dots upon the water," carrying collectively an armament equal to that of a large iron-clad—perhaps even exceeding it—would not only be sufficient to baffle the monster, but might give serious annoyance to several such vessels. Sir William applies this principle in favour of the gun boat Staunch, designed by his partner, Mr. George Rendel. The Staunch "is encumbered with no "armour, because her safety lies in her smallness, which renders her difficult to hit, and"—a very significant admission—"because armour is worse than useless when opposed to guns capable of piercing it." Should one of the "six little dots" (each a gun boat like the Staunch) be hit by a lucky shot and silenced, five would still remain. The "dots" would be almost unhittable, while the huge ship would be almost unmissable, and if the big ship were seriously damaged, her armament would all fall at once. To gain these advantages, coupled with speed and alertness, Sir William is content to forego the use of armour. The gun boats, with their twin-screws, would turn too quickly to be run down, and if hard pressed could retreat into shallow water. The Staunch carries only one gun, but that one gun is a big one—namely, 12½ tons—while the vessel herself is little more than a barge. "Finally she is cheap. The cost of a couple of iron-clad frigates would furnish a hundred Staunches." Supposing England to be involved in hostilities with a naval power, our sea-going fleet might not be able to keep such effective watch as to prevent a swift and powerful war ship from entering the Mersey. Masses of closely-packed merchant ships, and piles of warehouses containing merchandise worth millions, would then be at the mercy of the foe. But a small squadron of "Staunches" ready on the spot would serve to keep the intruder at a respectful distance; while a fair proportion of them might even encounter a foe. As for towing to beams and torpedoes to protect our seaports, Sir William gives reasons for believing that, while such appliances may be available for naval stations, they will be found unsuitable for commercial harbours. It is for the defence of the latter that Sir William proposes these gun boats, and without them he considers that, "at the present time we are prepared with nothing that would have the least chance of proving effectual."

The danger is one which has been frequently pointed out and dilated upon in these columns. The only respects in which we have differed from Sir William are these—that we have dwelt rather upon the unprotected state of London than of Liverpool, and have generally assumed that we might provide ourselves with small turret vessels, so that the "dots" themselves should be invulnerable. But we have departed from the principle that penetrable armour is a doubtful advantage. We have gone, perhaps, a step further than Sir William, in showing that a distributed armament may prove superior to one that is concentrated not only in a matter of harbour defence but on the high seas. On the armour question a difficulty at present exists which Sir William does not appear to deal with. We seem compelled to admit that turret ships may still defy the power of heavy rifled ordnance. How would half-a-dozen unarmoured staunches deal with a powerful vessel of this class? Unless the 12½ ton gun can pierce the thickest armour of the turret ships the gun boats might come to grief. A turret ship is not a good mark, and altogether such an antagonist would present conditions of warfare very different from those of the large iron clad which Sir William has had in his mind's eye when describing the prowess of the gun boats. It would seem that a turret ship must needs be encountered by turret ships. But the principle may yet be good that it is better to distribute our guns than to concentrate them. By distributing our guns, we compel the enemy to distribute his fire, while our own fire continues to be concentrated. This principle is beginning to assert itself in connection with land armaments. The ...

THE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

We append the contents of a Parliamentary "return of the names of the Council of India, with dates of appointment according to seniority; stating also their ages last birthday; whether previously a director of the East India Company, and, if so, from and to what dates; whether having served or resided at any time in India, and if in the service, in what branch, and from and to what dates; the annual amount of any pay, pension, civil fund, or other allowance now received for such Indian service; and the salary and allowances, if any, received as member of the Council; and, similar return of the six Secretaries of Departments, and of the Accountant-General, the Auditor, and the Director General of Stores." The return was called for by Mr. Baines:—

NAMES of the Council of India, with dates of appointment according to seniority; stating also their ages last birthday; whether previously a Director of the East India Company, and, if so, from and to what dates; whether having served or resided at any time in India, and if in the service, in what branch, and from and to what dates; the annual amount of any pay, pension, civil fund, or other allowance now received for such Indian service; and the salary and allowances, if any, received as member of the Council.

NAME.	Age last Birthday.	Date of Appointment to Council of India.	Salary as Member of Council.	Period of Service on the Direction of the East India Company.	Branch, and Period of Service of Residence in India.	Annual Amount of Pay, Pension, Civil Fund, or other Allowance for Indian Service.
Sir James Weir Hogg, Bart.	78	1 Sept. 1858	£ 1,200	From 11 September 1839 to date of appointment to Council of India.	Practised at the Bar in Calcutta 6 years. Registrar of the Supreme Court for 11 years.	None.
Elliot Macnaghten, Esq.	61	ditto	1,200	From 8 June 1842 to date of appointment to Council of India.	Officer of the Supreme Court of Calcutta, from October 1823 to January 1839.	None.
Ross D. Mangles, Esq.	67	ditto	1,200	From April 1847 to date of appointment to Council of India.	Covenanted Civil Service, from September 1820 to March 1839.	None.
Henry T. Prinsep, Esq.	76	ditto	1,200	From 31 July 1850 to date of appointment to Council of India.	Covenanted Civil Service, from February 1809 to 3 March 1843.	1,000*. Civil Service Annuity.*
Sir Frederick Currie, Bart.	70	ditto	1,200	From April 1854 to date of appointment to Council of India.	Covenanted Civil Service, from April 1815 to May 1853.	1,000*. Civil Service Annuity.*
Sir Robert Vivian, K.C.B.	67	ditto	1,200	From 21 April 1856 to date of appointment to Council of India.	Madras Military Service, from 1810 to transfer to the Royal Army, 1863.	1,125. 17s. (Pay and Colonel's Allowance.)
Sir Henry C. Montgomery, Bart.	66	ditto	1,200	None	Covenanted Civil Service, from March 1825 to October 1857.	1,000*. Civil Service Annuity.*
William U. Arbuthnot, Esq.	61	ditto	1,200	None	Covenanted Civil Service, from 21st December 1825 to 16th April 1846. Entered a mercantile firm in Madras April 1846. Retired from the same 31st December 1858.	None.
Sir T. Erskine Perry.	62	11 Aug. 1859	1,200	None	Puisne Judge and Chief Justice of Bombay, from April 1841 to November 1859.	1,600. Pension as Chief Justice.
Major General W. B. Eyre.	60	18 July 1867	1,200	None	Bengal Artillery, from 1st August 1828 to 11 November 1857.	1,125. 17s. Pay and Colonel's Allowance.
Sir George R. Clerk, G.C.S.I., K.C.B.	68	14 Dec. 1863	1,200	None	Covenanted Civil Service, from April 1817 to April 1847.	1,000*. Civil Service Annuity.* 1,500. Pension. 2,000.
Sir Henry B. E. Frere, G.C.S.I., K.C.B.	53	12 Nov. 1866	1,200	None	Covenanted Civil Service, from September 1834 to April 1862, and Governor of Bombay, from 24 April 1862 to 5 March 1867.	1,000*. Civil Service Annuity.*
Sir Robert Montgomery, G.C.S.I., K.C.B.	59	25 Sept. 1868	1,200	None	Covenanted Civil Service, from April 1823 to January 1859.	1,000*. Civil Service Annuity.*
Sir Frederick Halliday, K.C.B.	62	29 Sept. 1868	1,200	None	Covenanted Civil Service, from June 1825 to May 1859.	1,000*. Civil Service Annuity.*
Sir Henry Rawlinson, K.C.B.	58	1 Sept. 1858 & 7 Oct. 1868.	1,200	From 10 April 1856 to 1 September 1858.	Bombay Military Establishment from 27 June 1827 to 29 February 1856.	365†.

* Civil Service Annuities are paid for in part by subscriptions of 4 per cent. on salaries during the whole period of service in India.

NAMES of the six Secretaries of Departments, of the Accountant General, Auditor, and Director General of Stores, of the India Office, with dates of appointment, their ages last birthday, whether previously a Director of the East India Company, and if so, from and to what dates; whether having served or resided at any time in India, and, if in the service, in what branch, and from and to what dates; the annual amount of any pay, pension, civil fund, or other allowance, now received for such Indian service; and the salary and allowances of present office.

NAME.	Age last Birthday.	Date of Appointment to India Home Service.	Date of Appointment to present Office.	Salary of Appointment.	Period of Service on the Direction of the East India Company	Branch, and Period of Service or Residence in India.	Annual Amount of Pay, Pension, Civil Fund, or other Allowance for India Service.
SECRETARIES OF DEPARTMENTS. Financial—T. L. Secombe, Esq.	56	28 Jan. 1829	14 Feb. 1860	£. Salary ... 1,200 Personal Allowance. 200 £. 1,400	Nil	Nil	Nil.
Revenue—W. F. Prideaux, Esq.	52	29 Oct. 1829	29 Sept. 1858	£. Salary as Secretary. 1,200 His salary as Assistant Examiner having been 1,000, he still retains..... 200 Compensation for loss of Promotion, &c. ... 320 £. 1,720	Nil	Nil	Nil.
Public Works—W. T. Thornton, Esq.	56	2 Aug. 1856	29 Sept. 1858	£. Salary ... 1,200 Salary as Director of Madras Irrigation and Canal Company ... 100 £. 1,300	Nil	Nil	Nil.
Political and Secret—J. W. Kaye, Esq.	54	28 Mar. 1856	29 Sept. 1858	1,200 *l.*	Nil	Bengal Artillery, from September 1833 to April 1841, when he resigned the Service resided in India until February 1845.	Nil.
Military—Major General T. T. Pears, C.B.	59	25 July 1861	25 July 1861	£. Salary ... 1,200 Personal Allowance. 200 £. 1,400	Nil	Madras Engineers, from 9 December 1836 to 8 February 1861.	Nil, except interest of 1*l.* per diem, and additional allowance of 50*l.* per annum while on a good service pension of 100*l.* per annum.
Judicial and Public—Sir H. L. Anderson, K.C.S.I.	51	1 Feb. 1866	1 Feb. 1866	1,200 *l.*	Nil	Covenanted Civil Service at Bombay. Commenced Service 14 January 1840; resigned 14 May 1865.	Civil service annuity, 1,000*l.* The civil service annuities are paid for in part by subscriptions of 4 per cent. on salaries during the whole period of service in India.
DIRECTOR GENERAL OF STORES: The Honourable G. C. Talbot.	45	As Private Secretary to President of Board of Commissioners, 5 June 1858.	12 Jan. 1860	£. Salary ... 1,200 Personal Allowance. 200 £. 1,400	Nil	Private Secretary to the Governor General of India, from 1 August 1856 to the beginning of 1858.	Nil.
ACCOUNTANT GENERAL: W. G. Goodliffe, Esq. AUDITOR (under Act 21 & 22 Vict. c. 106.)	45	1 Aug. 1860	6 Feb. 1866	1,200 *l.*	Nil	Nil	Nil.
Major General J. Jamieson.	57	7 Feb. 1861	19 July 1861	1,000 *l.*	Nil	Bombay Infantry, from 27 April 1820 to 20 June 1860.	As colonel of a regiment, 1,124*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

† Transferred from an appointment in the permanent Civil Service of the Crown.

BROTHERS OF PURITY.*

(Saturday Review.)

The primary aim of Professor Dowson in presenting us with a new translation of the quaint little book called *Brothers of Purity* is to supply a want in the ordinary educational course under his control. The *Ikhwanus Safa* is a standard Hindustani work, which is used as a text-book by students both in India and in England. Its contents, however, are so characteristic of the profound wit and wisdom of the East, as to reflect incidental light upon the traditions, the modes of thought, and the manners of the Hindu race, as to awaken ... rather beyond that ... paragraphs. It has been his object to adhere as closely as possible to the original text, while rendering the English smooth and intelligible to the reader, and in this design he has been throughout successful.

In speaking of "science," it must be understood that the sages of the East put forth an unfounded claim. There never was any such thing as Arabian science in the proper sense. Such scientific knowledge of nature as the Arabs possessed was but a poor travesty of Greek science, dressed up in the half-poetic, half-mystic disguise which seems congenial to the Oriental mind. The sages of Arabia and Persia only had their day till the discovery of the Greek originals superseded their borrowed paraphrases. Of the true masters of physical science none certainly can be named of genuine Semitic blood, though, as with the Aryans, there may have been among them ...

vantage from them, eat them, and make warm clothing from their skins and hair." "On the dry land and on the sea ride upon camels and in ships." "Horses, mules, and asses were created that you might ride upon them," and again, "Ride upon their backs, and remember the bounties of God." It is also to be understood "from the Bible and Testament," that animals were made for our service. In every way we are their masters, they are our "subjects." To this the mule, on behalf of the animals, pleads that God Almighty made all things in the earth and in the sky subject one to another, so that they might all together derive benefit and keep off evil from each other; and that it is only fraud or calumny to contend that either is master or slave to the other. The wise King hereupon empanels a kind of jury or court of the judges and lawyers, with "all the grandees and nobles of the Jins," before whom one of the men sets forth the perfection (literally "purity") with which God Almighty has formed the persons of men and made every member thereof in exact conformity to what was needed. Man's graceful form, his stature, his sense and wisdom, by means of which he can distinguish between good and evil, and by which even he can learn and declare the facts of the case—all prove him to be the master of those who have none of these excellent gifts. The animals in turn gnash their teeth, weep, and implore the King to deliver them from the tyranny of their oppressors. Even the doctors and sages of the Jins add their testimony against the violence and injustice of the men. The Jins have had to flee from the face of men into woods and wilds, and have hidden themselves in hills, mountains, and rivers. Through the evil conduct of men, the Jins have entirely given up visiting inhabited places. So malignant and suspicious are mankind, that if any child, woman, or man is stupid, foolish, or sick, they say directly that the evil eye or the shadow of a Jin has fallen on him. But who has ever seen a Jin kill a man or wound him, rob him of his clothes or commit a theft, break into any one's house, pick pockets, tear sleeves, break open the lock of any man's shop, slay a traveller, rebel against a king, plunder any one, or make any one captive? On the second day there are assembled "judges of the race of Jupiter, lawyers of the race of Venus, wise men of the children of Bírán, sages of the race of Lukmán, experienced persons of the children of Hamún, intelligent persons of the children of Kaiwán, and persons of common sense of the children of Bahrám." The sage of Venus is for taking a legal opinion upon the case, and if it goes against the animals, would have them brought from the Jinnia-land set free. "But who is to plead their cause?" asks the *Sábik-i-názimat*, the umpire man. "The King," replies the lawyer. But it is felt that there is not wealth enough in the King's treasury, and, moreover, some of the men may refuse to sell. The *Sábik-i-názimat* then suggests that the King should sell all the animals run away together in the night, to which this majesty himself inclines. But a wise man of the deer-animals, Lukmán thinks this very much opposed to sense. How is it possible when so many of the animals are locked up all night? Then, rejoins the Sábik, "let the Jins go this night and open the doors of the prison-houses, and untie the hard ropes of the animals, and bind the guards till all have got safely away." This highly practical remedy pleases everybody till a certain Kaiwání sage declares that it is all bosh. It is not possible, said it, if were it would only bring the enmity of man tenfold upon the Jins. This leads the sage into a queer dissertation upon the origin of the Jins, and the causes of men's hatred towards them. In the end it is decided to send six messengers to summon representatives respectively from the wild beasts, the birds, the birds of prey, the insects, such as the earthworm, the scarlet fly, &c., the reptiles, such as maggots, ants, snakes, scorpions, and finally aquatic animals, among whom who should turn up but our old friend the "sea-serpent" (Jasa-Magnus himself? Each sets forward his peculiar gifts and perfections. The lion, the leopard, the horse, the crocodile, the rat, the bulbul, the owl, the bee, and the parrot are heard in turns, upon the points of strength or beauty or instinct in which they respectively surpass mankind. But the tables are artfully turned upon them by the Greek doctors, learned *sifrs*, and holy theologians. What clenches the argument on the human side is the higher destiny of man, at least of the true believers. All tribes of the beasts will surely perish at death. "But, we shall all dwell in paradise in the society of the nymphs and youths." Nothing more need be said on the side of the "Brothers of Purity." The King sees nothing for the animals but patience and submission to their lot. "Let all animals be submissive and obedient to man, and let none depart from their allegiance. With the animals being satisfied and returning in peace to their homes, there is an end to this singular little work. "There is much in its quaint and characteristic humour to reward the attention even of those who take it up with no kind of desire to make a closer acquaintance with the Arabic or the Hindustani original.

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735 Mongyia, Scott—Captain's order.
Nadirshah, Masomet—H. H. the Sultan.
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1027 Messenger, Bill—Farnham & Co.
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1327 Grand Duchess, Calvert—Steinhouse & Co.
1650 King of Algeria, Graham—W. Cooper
1193 Marriett, Evans—Binny Scott & Co.
1249 Mirella, White—Coupland & Co.
716 Royal Tar, Lloyd—Owen & Okell.
1456 Storraway, Everett—Finlay, Clark & Co.

FOR ADEN & SUEZ.

1776 Carnatic (s), Reynoldson—Mails 29th June.
1909 Golconda (s), Wilkinson—Mail's 6th August.
2200 Magdala (s), Thompson—B. & B. S. Co.
2201 Sumatra (s), Whyte, Mails 6th July.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

1028 Cashmere (s), Dickinson—B. I. S. N. Co.
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310 Futtay Sultan, Greig—H. J. Noor Mahomed.
699 Mula (s), Winckler—P. M. S. Co.

FOR JAVA.

911 Annie Fleming, Garrick—Coupland & Co.
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The Bank grants Drafts

On London at 6 months' sight above £50 at	1s. 11d.	per Rs.
4 "	"	at 1s. 11 5/16d.	"
3 "	"	at 1s. 11 3/16d.	"
2 "	"	at 1s. 11 1/16d.	"
1 "	"	at 1s. 10 15/16d.	"
On demand	"	at 1s. 10d.	"
On Scotland and Ireland			
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland at 1 day's sight		at 1s. 10 13/16d.	"

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceconada, Ceylon, Hongkong, Foochowfoo, Shanghai, Hankow, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

ON FIXED DEPOSITE.

12 months	6 per cent.
9 do.	5 "
6 do.	4 "

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 21st May, 1869.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed Capital	£3,200,000
Paid up Capital	3,200,000
Reserve Fund	800,000

HEAD OFFICE—Paris.

AGENCIES AT

London.	Saigon.
Lyons, Marseilles and Nantes (France).	Hongkong.
Bourbon (Reunion).	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London, and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.—The Munster Bank, Limited; The Belfast Banking Company.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects bills on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns of the Continent of Europe.

CURRENCY DEPOSITS.

These will be made up to the ... June and 31st of December each year, and will bear interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received on application, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any further information as to rules of business, may be had on application to the Manager.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE, Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 19th February 1868.

AGRA BANK (Limited),—Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).

In ₹100,000 Shares of £10 each.

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street London, E.C.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

BRANCHES IN INDIA.

Calcutta	Agra.	Kurrachee.	
Madras.	Bombay.	Lahore.	

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange in the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/1d. per Rupee.

4	do.	1/1d. "
3	do.	1/1d. "
2	do.	1/1d. "
1	do.	1/1d. "
On demand		1/0 "
On Scotland		1/0d. "

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do.	4
Do.	12	do.	5
Do.	24	do.	6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 22nd May, 1869.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a Jolly Boat and a Dingy (the latter suitable as a cook-boat for the bascars); both lately painted, and in thorough repair, with complete fittings. For particulars apply at the "Bombay Gazette" office.

MAHABLESHWUR POTATOES (for Cash only).—Fresh batch just to hand. Four maunds in a basket. Price per basket, Rs. 9.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 15th June, 1869.

STANHOPE PHAETON.—FOR SALE, a new Stanhope Phaeton (made by one of the best London Manufacturers), hung on elliptic Springs, painted and lined Green, head with roll-up back, brass furniture, pole and chains. For price and other particulars apply to CHARLES PALMER, & Co., Dean Lane.

TO BE SOLD ON COMMISSION.—
One Brougham, by Aberdeen Melvin, builders.
One Brougham, by Rose Hall, Soho.
One Sociable Carriage, by J. Barton & Sons, Patent, Bristol.
One Mail Phaeton by Lewis, builder, Salisbury.
One double seat open Phaeton with German shutters.
One glass front frame Sociable by, Kesterton, Longacre; and
One (2) two wheel Dog Cart, by Newton.

RAHIMTOOLA SULIMAN & Co.,
Byculla, Parell Road.

INSURANCES.

GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies against Fire on the usual terms.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
Established 1710.

The undersigned grant Insurance against loss by Fire on Buildings and their Contents in Bombay and in the Mofussil at current rates; also on Ships in Harbour.

The rate on pucka-built Bungalows in the Suburbs of Bombay, and in the Mofussil, has lately been reduced to three-eighths per cent. per annum.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned, on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to ⅜ six annas per cent. per annum.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agent.

NOTICE.

THE SOUTHERN INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

REGISTERED CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.
Paid up Capital—One Hundred Thousand Pounds.
Reserve Fund—Forty Thousand Pounds.

HEAD OFFICE—MELBOURNE.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents are prepared to grant Policies of Marine Insurance.

... N. WADIA'S SONS & Co.
... Bora Bazaar Street, Bombay, June, 1869.

... COMPANY.—

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON, and Co., No. 25 Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE of a Lease of 30 years of Landed Property in Hormusjee Dunjorjee, an insolvent.

On Tuesday next, the 20th instant, Messrs. Mehrjee, Johnston & Co. will sell by public auction, at their sale room, No. 25 Apollo Street, at 2 P.M., by order of the Official Assignee, All the right, title, and interest of the above insolvent in a lease dated the 1853 from Crustnajee Abbajee to the above insolvent of a house situated at Khetwady for a period of 30 years from 1853, viz.:—

For the 1st 5 five years at Rs. 4 0 0 per month.
Do. 2nd Do. do. at „ 6 8 0 do.
For last twenty years at „ 8 0 0 do.

The last rate of monthly rent at Rs. 8-0-0 is now payable by the heirs of the late Bazonjee Shapoorjee. For further particulars apply to the Official Assignee, High Court,

Bombay, 28th June, 1869. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON, & Co.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

To-morrow, Wednesday, the 30th instant, Messrs. Nusserwanjee Culliandass & Co. will sell by public auction, at 1 o'clock P.M., their room, Meadow Street, No. 30, opposite the late premises of Mr. H. Hormusjee, consisting of—

A quantity of grey and white piece goods such as cloths grey shirting, &c.
2 cases gross mitto net.
6 do. chintz.
2 do. silk border sarries.
5 bales red army cloth.
5 do. Khee do.
3 do. superfine lady cloth.
4 cases linen cloth.
2 do. muslin.
4 do. half and whole stockings and M. shirts.
2 do. patent album for 2½ to 200 pictures.
2 do. pictures.
10 casks glassware, containing cut tumblers, wine and claret glasses, shades, &c., &c.
10 cases bedds.
1 do. clock and time-pieces with glass domes.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS, & Co.

Bombay, 25th June, 1869.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Nos. 12 and 13, Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Pianoforte, Harness, an excellent Pianoforte, &c., at Marine Lines, Esplanade.

On Saturday, the 3rd July next, at 1 P.M., Messrs. Dinshaw Hormusjee & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at the above mentioned place, the handsome household furniture, carriages, horses, &c., of Dr. J. H. Smith (leaving the country), the same comprising dinner, tea and dessert sets, rich cut glassware, plated curry dishes, cruet, egg and muffin frames, salvers, plated spoons and forks, fish knives, steel, gutlery, &c., a set of black-wood dining table, sideboard, chairs, couches, reclining and conversating couches, carved centre and other tables, chiffonier, drawing room suite, in rich damask, pianoforte, mahogany, rosewood and walnut-wood full-toned recitation, painting in gilt frames, engravings, mirrors, tablecloths, window curtains, venetians, iron bedsteads and cots, feather beds, bolsters, pillows, mattresses, blankets and counterpanes, dressing tables, washing stands, chests of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, and other articles, &c.

At 2 P.M.

A very handsome well-built seraikee, and a pair of her serviceable horses and ... with glass shutters, &c.

No reserve, and the property will be on inspection three days prior to the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of CLAIMS.

Messrs. Dinshaw Hormusjee and Co. have received instructions from the Liquidators of the Bank of India to sell by public auction, at their rooms in Apollo Street, on Friday, the 16th July next, at 2 P.M., the Bank's claims on Alladinhoy Hubibhoy, consisting of—

1 A decree of the High Court	Rs. 1,14,213 6 6